

BY J. L. BROWN.

COLMA, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1910.

VOL. 2. NO. 24.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF HAPPENINGS IN NORTHEAST TOWNS

What Your Neighbors Have Been Doing During the Past Week.

Interesting Events in This Part of San Mateo County Reviewed in Terse Paragraphs.

Don't fail to register.

Mrs. Gust Johnson is home from a visit to Mill Valley.

Ethel and Lilla Harris visited with friends in the city Sunday.

Mrs. Joseph Frances, of San Francisco, visited Mrs. Font last Tuesday.

A. Frankle, who has been absent for a four months' vacation, has returned home.

For Sale.—Nice lot in Colma. Enquire of A. J. Spring, Holy Cross Cemetery.

Mrs. and Mr. O. A. Toole, of San Francisco, visited Mrs. H. F. Howard Tuesday.

Mrs. G. L. Daugherty, of Vista Grande, gave birth to a baby girl Saturday morning.

Mrs. Nellie La Fontaine will entertain the Royal Neighbors next Friday evening.

Crocker Tract Ladies' Aid met on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. P. D. Glenn.

First-class union printing right here at home. Quick work and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Mrs. W. Nelson, of Hillcrest, presented her husband with a ten-pound baby girl last Sunday.

Miss Joe Russi has returned from her trip to French Gulch, Shasta Co., where she spent five weeks.

The Record is prepared to print your election cards with union label and first-class in every particular.

W. N. Flaherty's bungalow, that is now about completed, is certainly quite an ornament to Hillcrest Drive.

The Protestant Sunday School of Colma meets every Sunday at 9:30. Mrs. H. W. Brown is superintendent.

Mrs. Ben Haubrich and little daughter, Sylvia, and Miss Tillie Kunze, have gone to Moss Beach for a month.

The Companions of the Forest raffled off a beautiful sofa cushion, which was won by Mrs. J. H. Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blamey, of Sacramento, visited their sister, Mrs. Richard Harris, of Hillcrest, Wednesday.

W. N. Talbott's residence is nearing completion and when accomplished his friends are promised a house-warming party.

The Record's job printing department has been unusually busy this week. First-class work is what counts.

The Civic Betterment League of San Mateo County meets every Tuesday evening at Hillcrest Drive and Mission Road, in Pappa's Hall.

The Civic Betterment League are to have a smoker next Tuesday evening. The members and a few specially invited guests are to be present.

The Companions of the Forest gave a social and dance in Ryan's Hall on Tuesday evening, which was well attended and fine music rendered.

For Sale.—Cottage and lot, with modern improvements, 5 rooms. Price, \$3900. Apply to C. Mundelius, grocery store, Garden street, Vista Grande. *24

The Colma-Vista Grande Aerie Drum Corps is getting up a ball to be held at Knowles Hall, Saturday evening, October 8. Tickets, 50c; ladies free.

The Hillcrest Boys' Club will give an entertainment and dance in Knowles Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 1st, to which a general invitation is extended.

The Record's new job printing department is meeting with good success, and the high grade of work that is being turned out is receiving universal praise.

The Colma Protestant Sunday School is arranging a blackface comedy and vaudeville entertainment, to be given at Colma Hall, Saturday evening, October 1. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Every body invited.

SUPERVISOR CASEY'S WORK DESERVES A LOT OF PRAISE

Paid Off Big Debt Besides Making Great Improvements.

The commendable efforts of the Coastside Comet for the upbuilding of Moss Beach are deserving of the greatest praise, and the Record would gladly join the Comet in advocating the construction of a boulevard from Colma to the coast were such a luxury within the range of a possibility at the present time. What is first needed is a good road, that is, the San Pedro road should be widened and improved so that travel of all kinds can be accommodated. Supervisor Casey is in harmony with this plan and already he has improved that road so that it is in better condition than for twenty-five years, and there is no doubt but that his good work will be continued.

Mr. Casey's road improvements are actually marvelous considering the fact that when he was elected his district was in debt over \$15,000. This has been paid and the roads in every portion of his territory are in better condition than ever before. He is utilizing the funds at his disposal to the very best advantage and our coastside friends certainly have no cause to complain.

The Mission road from the San Francisco county line to the cemeteries is undoubtedly traveled more than all the other roads in San Mateo county combined. A year ago this important thoroughfare was an actual disgrace, owing to the fact that Mr. Casey had not a dollar at his disposal, but as soon as he did get funds to work with not a moment's time was lost. He also induced the United Railroads to aid in the work and that company has distributed hundreds of cars of gravel under his direction, so that now the Mission road is in very good condition.

The contest proceedings for the Democratic nomination for sheriff was decided Monday in favor of J. H. Mansfield, the recount giving him a majority of 6 votes over P. H. McEvoy.

The job printing department of the Record has been crowded to its utmost capacity for several weeks and the need of another press and other machinery is more and more apparent every day.

No need to go to the city for Job Printing. The Record has installed a beautiful outfit, first class in every particular, latest designs in type and every modern facility for producing perfect results.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson, 614 Mission Road, has added to her dry goods stock a line of ready-to-wear ladies' shirtwaists and children's dresses. Also Union-made overalls for men and boys. Special prices this week.

The new chemical engine purchased by Fire Company No. 3 has been received and will be tested Sunday. The engine is of the best quality and will no doubt be a great advantage in protecting property from loss by fire.

Chas. P. Lambert, the monumental worker, is an expert at his profession and makes a specialty of letter-cutting on monuments in cemeteries—gilded if desired. Shop and residence near Mt. Olivet and the Italian cemeteries.

The Hillcrest Girls Club will give their first grand entertainment at Ryan's hall next Friday evening, September 16. Tickets 25 cents. The little ladies are making every effort to succeed and deserve the liberal patronage of all.

Dr. W. G. Beattie, the old reliable physician and surgeon of Colma, has moved into the cottage next door north of Supervisor Casey's residence and will have office hours from 2 to 4 p. m. and from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. Telephone Mission 1192.

A benefit dance to be given in San Bruno, September 17, to the family of Barney Deleso, the young man who was killed by being run over by an S. P. train at San Bruno, August 13. Barney was well known and had many friends in Colma.

The Democratic victory in Maine came as quite a surprise and the overwhelming victory for the insurgents in the State of Washington, seems to indicate that the Taft-Cannon-Ballinger regime and the iniquitous tariff laws and rule of smooth platitudes and fat privilege, are not in favor with the common people who "pay the freight." California will be heard from in November also, and it seems almost certain that Theodore A. Bell, Democratic candidate for Governor, will be elected by a large majority, and MacArthur is sure to defeat "Standpatter" Kahn for Congress in San Francisco.

BOOST THE GREAT EXPOSITION



FOR LAKE MERCED

The Greatest Advantage to San Mateo County
Will Be the Location of the Great Pan-
ama-Pacific Exposition at Lake
Merced—Either There
or Golden Gate
Park.

Panorama of Pageantry Marked State's Sixtieth Birthday

Queen California's army of occupation held San Francisco on September 9th and from ten o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon her legions passed in review and kept the thousands along the way spellbound with an array that was matchless in picturesqueness, dash and military impressiveness. The queen city of the coast was ready for the frolic of its life and the minions of Queen Grace were favored by sun and breeze. Morning found the seven hills of the metropolis radiant and expectant, glittering and almost tropical in a warm glow of sunshine.

The triumphant march of the mile-long army was a scene of Oriental splendor. It took 1500 musicians to keep the countless feet stepping in time. Seventy-five bands, besides the drum corps of the Native Sons, kept martial airs in the ears of the paraders with tunes ranging from "Marching Through Georgia" to "Rings on My Fingers and Bells on My Toes."

Zouaves and bluejackets, scarlet tunics of the marine band, regulars and militia in full dress blues, Native Sons and other fraternal organizations in white, purple and green and gold, rainbow colors, shifting, changing, brilliant in the sun, stretching from the shores of the bay to the top of Twin Peaks, swimming in a haze of azure.

There was not a cloud-fleck in the sky. The breeze was warm; the air suggested southern France or Italy.

The proud thousands watching the rainbow array never left their places in line nor was there a straggler.

The paraders swept through the Mission and down Market street, counter-marching at the Ferry, then along Montgomery, Bush and out again at Kearney to Van Ness and Market, passing in review there before the Governor, the Mayor and the various staff officers and guests of the committees.

Thirty-five divisions comprised the pageant that filled the day with an old world military review. From the first to the last they moved out like seasoned soldiers, without a hitch or a break in ranks to mar the effect.

Thousands and thousands howled

themselves hoarse as the legions passed from Twenty-fourth and Mission streets to the Ferry, miles of massed humanity surged against the ropes. Windows and house-tops were alive with people; grandstands were packed, lateral streets were filled with wagons making human pyramids overlooking those on the pavements, and all were cheering and waving banners. The crowds were as much a marvel as the parade. The Portola throng was outdone, and that established a new record in numbers.

Market street was a gigantic arch of yellow poppies and myriads of flags, paper-ribbon streamers and bright colored bunting, fluttering gaily over the heads of those in ranks.

Here and there were patches of flaming color, which came nearer and proved to be parlors of Native Daughters in some distinctive color—pink dresses and pink parasols, floats filled with yellow chrysanthemums and gold-clad girls, dainty misses in white, under evergreen canopies.

Queen Grace, in a white and gold chariot, from a lofty throne about which were grouped her maids of honor, found herself the center of interest. Preceded by a herald, her float drawn by six white horses and attended by outriders and pages, the royal party renewed the enthusiasm of the spectators.

Some idea of the enormous crowds that witnessed the parade may be gathered from the fact that the route was six and a quarter miles long, and that the people were packed densely on each side of the street over the entire distance. Twelve and a half miles of sidewalk literally stuffed with people. It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to estimate the number of spectators of the parade at little short of half a million.

According to the general estimates given out by the railroad officials, there were more than 200,000 visitors in the city. These figures, coming from conservative sources, it is not likely to be an exaggeration to place the number of outside people who watched the parade at a quarter of a million.

The petition of the Civic Betterment League asking the school trustees to call a mass meeting for the consideration of the plans of the two new school buildings has over two hundred names and at the regular meeting of the League Tuesday evening the committee having the petition in charge, were directed to present it to the trustees.

Death of Famous Character.

Dublin.—James Fitzharris, better known by the name of "Skin the Goat," who drove the cart containing the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief Secretary of Ireland, and T. H. Burke, the permanent under-Secretary, to the scene of the crime in Phoenix Park, May 6, 1882, died in the workhouse. Fitzharris was released in 1903, after serving 20 years of a life sentence for his share in the tragedy.

COAL PASSERS DROWNED AT POSTS TO SAVE BATTLESHIP

Engine Room Flooded to Prevent Flames Spreading to Magazine.

Newport News, Va.—According to men landing at Old Point from the battleships, the three men who met death aboard the North Dakota were not killed by the explosion of oil, as first reported, but were drowned when fire-room 3 was flooded to prevent the spread of the flames and the explosion of the magazine just over the fire. The bodies were recovered when the compartment was pumped out.

There seems no doubt that the immediate flooding of the fire-room was the only means of averting the destruction of the great ship and the annihilation of its hundreds of men. The closeness of the fire to a magazine stored with powerful explosives made imperative the instantaneous extinguishing of the flames.

The board of inquiry consists of Captain Cone and Lieutenant-Commander Price of the Delaware and Lieutenant-Commander Proctor of the Connecticut.

That the fatalities were so few was due to the heroism of many of the crew, who, it is said, fought their way into the flames to drag out their injured shipmates.

Washington.—The temporary loss of four of her fourteen boilers is the principal damage sustained by the battleship North Dakota as a result of the explosion.

Here's A Good Buy.

A lot on Mission road, close to the new school house site, 25½x104 feet. Terms, ten per cent down; balance \$10 per month. Price of lot \$800. See Theo. Loventhal, office 5824 Mission street, near Sicksels avenue, between 1 and 5 p. m., daily; 9 to 5 Sunday. *1*

Date Set for Charlton Case.

New York.—Prosecutor of Pleas Garven announced that the hearing in the case of Porter Charlton will take place September 21st. Charlton's extradition to Italy depends on the result of this examination.

Exposition in Brazil.

Washington.—Advices from Brazil state that plans are afoot there to hold an international exposition in 1915 to celebrate the elevation of that country to a kingdom.

The Record's job printing department turned out a beautiful job of Membership Cards for the Vista Grande Republican Club this week. The pure white cards are printed in two colors and are so harmoniously arranged as to make a real artistic piece of work.

By giving your job printing to the Record, you thereby assist your home paper and enable it to more effectually assist you and your interests in this locality. If you get your printing elsewhere, you get nothing in return compared to the assistance that the Record can and will give you if you will just "tote fair."

The service of the Vista Grande postoffice is certainly excellent. A letter mailed either at the office or in the box at the corner of Mission and Hillcrest Drive, any time during the night, will be taken up in time to arrive in the city for all the outbound morning trains, or for delivery to any part of San Francisco before noon.

The Vista Grande Republican Club are arranging for a first-class dance to be held at Bracken's Hall, Saturday evening, September 24, to which a general invitation is extended. Tickets, 25 cents; ladies free. Music by Love and Dougherty. No tough dancing will be permitted. Floor managers, Messrs. Lang and F. J. Hopper.

Owing to the unusual press of business in this office for the past few months we omitted to call the attention of our readers to the opening of the fall campaign of advertising being carried on by the Acme White Lead and Color Works, which began in our last issue. This wide awake concern occupies the unique position of being the only manufacturers that carry on an educational campaign in connection with their line of paints, stains and enamels bearing their well known label, "Acme Quality." Their "Guide Book," which tells the inexperienced user how to apply any of their materials and contains much useful information for even the practical painter, you may have for the asking. The Spring Valley Lumber Company are the distributors for this locality.

DEMOCRATS OF MAINE WIN BY BIG MAJORITY

Bourbons of Pine Tree State Score First Decisive Vic- tory in Thirty Years.

Governor and Congressmen Swept Into Office.—Democratic Legis- lature.—Old Guard Stunned.

Portland, Me.—Maine went Democratic Monday. It elected Frederick W. Plaisted of Augusta, a Democrat, as Governor, upset the hitherto solid Congressional delegation in at least two and possibly all four of the districts, and to the surprise of the political leaders, Democratic as well as Republican, the returns indicate the possibility that the next Legislature will be Democratic. The Senate will surely have a Democratic majority. The House complexion is in doubt.

It was the first beating the Republicans of Maine have had in 30 years, and by a coincidence Harris M. Plaisted, father of the present successful candidate, was Maine's last Democratic Governor in 1881.

Returns from all but 48 of the election districts of the State showed a plurality for Plaisted for Governor of 8500.

The missing districts are nearly all in remote parts of Arrostock county and in outlying islands along the coast.

In the Second district, which was formerly represented by the late Nelson M. Dingley, father of the Dingley law, Daniel J. McGillicuddy was elected Congressman by 3000 over John P. Sweasey, the incumbent, and Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh, who has represented the Third district since 1892, was defeated by Samuel W. Guild, Democrat, by a small majority.

The result in the First and Fourth districts is much in doubt, although the indications are that Asher C. Hinds, Republican, had won over William H. Pennell, Democrat, in the former, and that Congressman Frank E. Guernsey, Republican, had been defeated in the latter by George M. Hanson, Democrat, by a small vote.

The First district seat was formerly occupied by Speaker Thomas B. Reed, while the late Charles A. Boutelle was for many years the Fourth district Representative.

According to late returns there will be at least 20 Democratic Senators out of 31, 58 Democratic Representatives out of 151 in the next Legislature, indicating that the Democratic party will have the choosing of a successor to United States Senator Hale next winter.

The vote for Governor, with 48 small precincts missing, was: Plaisted, Democrat, 72,708; Fernald, Republican, 63,715. The corresponding vote in 1906, also an off year, was Cobb, Republican, 68,087; Davis, Democrat, 60,784.

The missing districts in 1904 gave Cobb, Republican, 1149; Davis, Democrat, 690.

The Republican leaders were at a loss to account for their overwhelming defeat. The weather was perfect and they offered no excuse along that line. The issues were well understood and most of the speakers had confined themselves to State matters, scarcely mentioning national affairs.

Close political observers, however, early had mutterings, not loud, but deep. The so-called "old guard" had to stand a lot of party criticism, and even the leaders were out of harmony with a new element which had begun to manifest itself, especially in the western part of the State.

Brazilians Want German Instructors.

Berlin.—The Vossische Zeitung states with seeming authority, that Brazil has asked the German Government to depute one staff officer and ten officers of lower rank in the German Army to give military instructions in the Brazilian Army.

Woman Shot for a Burglar.

New York.—Mistaken for a burglar, Mrs. Louis Geis was shot and instantly killed in the hallway of her home by Kurt Weissfog, a boarder. The woman's husband, Louis Geis, also was struck in the arm by a bullet fired by Weissfog.

COLMA RECORD

Issued Every Friday

J. I. BROWN, Editor and Proprietor

BURMESE WOMAN MAKES LOVE

They Look Upon Marriage as a Simple Partnership Which May Be Dissolved at Will.

There is an Oriental race, as yet little heard of, which has developed ideas about the relations between the two sexes which would set the most advanced people of today thinking. The ideas which prevail in Burma about women upset a great many notions which man has formed about woman from the earliest times. A Burmese woman, for example, makes love to man first. It sounds strange, not to say "unnatural," to almost all European ears, and yet this frankness on the part of women toward "mere" men is greatly desirable among women of other countries. A Burmese marriage is civil and not religious. They cannot understand what religion has got to do with marriage. They look upon it as a pure and simple partnership which if not happy might be dissolved at any time.

With such ideas it is natural that they should have the "ceremony" of marriage. After marriage there is no outward symbol like a wedding ring on a Burmese woman's body. She does not even adopt her husband's family name, but retains her own. As religion is concerned with the soul only, the two sexes are on equal terms in life. They do not possess two laws, one for men only and the other for women, as in Europe. As Burma was absolutely free from any kind of feudalism women were never looked upon as the "weaker sex," and therefore the criminal law is the same for men and women there. The Burmese women have always been free from sacerdotal and secular dogmas alike. They do what they like, according to their own sweet will. They like to work, even if they are not obliged to do so. The husband has no right over the property which his wife might have possessed before marriage, nor over the property which she might acquire after marriage. The Burmese woman can appear in law courts to represent her husband. In contracts with a third person she and her husband sign their names together. They can borrow money on joint security. Both husband and wife can sign deeds and lend money. Finally, if there is no longer any love between a married couple in Burma, they get the divorce even more quickly than they do in the United States. A great many ideals of the modern western woman have been put into practice for centuries in Burma, where many a woman divorces her husband against his will.—Westminster Review.

Onion Salad.

When baking new beets allow two extra ones for this salad, as the baked beets have a finer flavor than plain boiled beets. Spiced beets can be used or canned beets, but the baked beets give preference. Cut the beets into quarter-inch slices, then into strips. Cut a medium-sized Spanish onion into quarters, then slices. Scald and drain quickly and while still hot marinate with a spoonful of fresh dressing and let cool. If you have enough tender white celery to make a cupful into dice, add to the beets and onion. Also a tablespoonful of capers or chopped pickles. Season to taste with salt and pepper, mix and mask with a good dressing.

Amending the Game Laws.

A wild stab of sound made the helpless air waves shudder. "Great guns, what's that?" cried the man across the way. "That," replied his wife, "is our neighbor, Miss Screech, singing at the open window." The man scowled darkly. "There should be no open season for windows in the Screech family," he grimly declared.

The Newlyweds.

"There is no satisfying my husband." "How's that?" "When we boarded he insisted that we should keep house, and after we had kept house and before I had prepared a half a dozen meals he decided that it would be better to board."

Their Desperation.

Worthington—Do the subscribers to Turgler's Weekly seem to appreciate the paper? Slappers—Well, they held a meeting a few days ago and unanimously agreed to offer Turgler \$500 if he would stop sending the publication to them.

Great Mimic.

"After all," said Hi Tragedy, solemnly, "death is the star tragedian." "I don't know," replied Lowe Comedy, "I always think of him as a low comedian—a mere mimic—because he's always taking some one off."

The Elevator Man's Joke.

Hobbs—I guess the elevator is out of order. What is that sign on the door? Dobbs—The elevator man must be a bit of a wag. It says: "Please pardon me for not rising."

Profitable Peaks.

"The Swiss ought to be very proud of the Alps, as nature's handiwork." "No doubt, but they ought to be a great deal prouder of the way they make the Alps pay."

FLOORS FOR POULTRY HOUSE

These Made of Lumber Are Deemed the Best Despite the Cost—Cement Type Good.

(By L. J. GOODE.)

With the constant increase in the price of lumber there is a growing tendency to use something else than boards in the construction of floors of poultry houses. There are many people who consider the board floor the best. It must be agreed, however, that there is a point in the advancing cost of lumber at which the use of boards will have to be dispensed with.

Most people that construct poultry houses are not so rich that they can afford to pay out large sums of money for any part of the structures. The board floor is without doubt the warmest kind of floor, and that is why the writer favors it. The ideal way of building such a floor is to use matched lumber for the top and rough boards for the bottom with tarred paper between.

The thick, heavy tarred paper is the kind that should be used. Much of the tarred paper being used in house construction is of very little value.

It simply answers to fulfill the promise of the contractor to put tarred paper in the walls. The heavy paper costs more, but it is worth more than it costs.

A floor that is thoroughly well put together will be quite warm, provided that the space under it is kept tight. A floor of wood should stand a foot or so above the ground, so that rats cannot get a chance to gnaw it.

The trouble about the space under the floor is that it is quite commonly left open to the weather, and the floor above the space becomes very cold in the winter time.

Some builders say that this space should be left open to the air, so that dry rot will not attack the wood, but there is any reason why the outside should not be tight and the openings for aeration be made in the floor, thus letting the air from the poultry house pass into the space instead of the frigid air from out of doors?

Earth floors are becoming quite common, but they are difficult to keep clean. Sometimes they are too wet and sometimes too dry, and if the location of the poultry house is low they become damp, which is very detrimental to the health of poultry.

An earth floor, to be kept in good shape, would have to be kept covered with a litter of coal ashes. As a matter of fact, the ordinary farmer seldom does this; ideal conditions for fowls are usually found only in the institution that is devoted entirely to the raising of poultry.

Ideal care cannot then be depended on to give us results, and the dirt floor will thus usually be found in a very untidy condition.

Sometimes in winter it freezes hard and is a poor substitute for a wooden floor.

The cement floor is coming to be quite popular in some localities, but has the disadvantage of being cold. Also it will not entirely prevent the entrance of moisture.

A cement floor, like an earth floor, has to be kept covered with something in the winter time. It is, however, sanitary and easy to clean when it has become dirty.

Water can be used upon it without any injurious results. It will not become the harboring place for lice and rodents do not try to gnaw through it.

IS SILAGE GOOD FOR SWINE?

Testimony on Its Value Conflicting, Both Favorable and Unfavorable Reports Made.

The testimony concerning the value of silage as a food for swine is conflicting, both favorable and unfavorable reports being at hand. Many farmers have tried feeding it to their hogs, but without success.

On the other hand, a number of hograisers have had good success with silage, and feed it regularly to their swine. It is possible that the difference in the quality of the silage and of the methods of feeding practiced explain the diversity of opinions formed concerning silage as hog food.

Col. F. D. Curtiss, the great American authority on the swine industry, states that silage is valuable to add to the winter rations of swine. J. W. Pierce of Indiana writes in regard to silage for hogs:

"We have fed our sows, about twenty-five in number, for four winters, equal parts of ensilage and corn meal put into a cooker and brought up to a steaming state. It has proved to be very beneficial to them. It keeps up the flow of milk of the sows that are nursing the young, equal to when they are running on clover. We find, too, when the pigs are farrowed, they become more robust and take to nursing more sooner and better than they did in winters when fed on an exclusively dry diet. We also feed it to our sheep. To sixty head we put out about six bushels of ensilage."

Flower Garden With P's.

Did you ever think what a beautiful and long-flowering garden one might have with just the P's? Sweet peas, poppies, pansies, petunias, phlox, portulaca. With no more flowering plants than these one may have flowers every day from June 'till frost, all of them being easy to grow and continuous producers of brilliant flowers.

Corn Fodder for Cows.

The feeding of the late corn fodder to dairy cows should be continued just as long as the corn is at all green. It is a splendid supplementary feed with the short autumn pasture grass.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

OHIO REPUBLICANS HAVE AN EDITOR CANDIDATE



WARREN G. HARDING of Marion, who has been nominated by the Republicans for governor of Ohio, is a politician, lecturer and newspaper publisher. He is a Republican of the "standpat" variety, and is not a progressive. While a standpatter in theory, believing in the general policies and methods of the old-line Republicans, he has progressive views of his own on certain subjects. Hence he styles himself a stalwart.

Harding is what is popularly styled a self-made man. The Marion Star, the paper he has controlled since 1884, has helped him in his career. In 1882 Harding came to Marion with his father, a physician. Harding Jr. had an ambition to make Harding Sr. a lawyer. But money was scarce. So the son had to earn some. He taught school for two terms. But teaching school didn't promise anything very brilliant, so insurance was taken up. Then the Marion Star was for sale. The price asked was small and Harding's father scratched up the money and put his son in charge.

"When I came into possession of the Star I also took over a railroad mileage book, in those days the property of every country newspaper," Harding said the other day. "The Blaine-Logan convention was on in Chicago, so I bought one of those high Blaine hats, took the mileage book, a clean shirt, and started for Chicago. I guess I was the worst Blaine fanatic in Chicago. Anyhow, I got back in Marion, in the course of events, almost 'broke.' The Star was, too, for a constable was in charge. Eventually I regained control. It was pretty rough sledding, and constables with executions were thicker than advertisers for a while, but the tide turned and things have been running more smoothly since."

Harding is a big man physically, with iron gray hair. He has a reputation as an orator and has displayed his ability both on the stump and on the Chautauqua lecture platform. Mr. Harding likes Marion and his big home there. He not only likes his home, but pets as well. Dogs are his hobby. He always has one. "If Mrs. Harding didn't raise such a kick, I'd have a kennel in the back yard. But she won't let me," he said. He has a horse that for 15 years has been a family pet. There's a big automobile, but the horse and dog make up the Harding family. There are no children. "Politics is like the man who has the automobile fever," Harding says. "He is not satisfied until he has one. Then he begins cussing himself, but he won't let loose for any money. Harding is forty-four years old, and like "Uncle Joe" Cannon, he smokes stogies incessantly. He served a term as lieutenant governor under Myron T. Herrick, and was also a state senator.

ANTONIO MAURA'S LIFE IS SAVED BY GIRL HERO



Antonio Maura, leader of the conservative party in Spain, and who as premier put down the Barcelona riots and brought about the execution of Dr. Francisco Ferrer a year ago, owes his escape from death to the courage of his youthful girl cousin, who threw herself upon his assailant.

It was shortly before midnight that the former prime minister stepped from a train at the Francia station, where he arrived from Madrid en route to Palma. At his side was his cousin. Suddenly from the crowd the man, Manuel Posa, fired three shots. The first bullet pierced Maura's arm and the second found lodgment in his leg. As Posa fired again the girl sprang upon him, spoiling his aim, and the bullet went wild.

Posa is only eighteen years old. He said afterward that he did not intend to shoot Maura, but desired only to make a demonstration against him.

The conservative cabinet of Senor Maura resigned in October of last year, after having been in power two years and nine months. The 18 months preceding its formation had witnessed the fall of five liberal ministries. The religious issue was the cause of the dissensions and the return to power of Maura, who had previously held the premiership, was regarded as a sweeping victory for the clericals and one likely to arouse the revolutionary spirit.

This proved to be the case. The opposition united against the government's conduct of the war in Morocco and the stern measures it took to put down the anti-war demonstrations in Spain. Then came the execution in a Barcelona prison of Francisco Ferrer, who was charged with being a revolutionist. It was said that Maura was responsible for his being put to death.

and that even the king disapproved of the execution.

The downfall of Maura's cabinet was the result of the continuous attacks of the opposition deputies.

Threats repeatedly have been made against the life of Maura, and only recently it was reported that he was being constantly guarded.

AMERICAN EDUCATOR IN CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE



AMERICA can well be proud of Dr. George Washburn, who is one of her foremost sons in the world of education. Mr. Washburn for half a century has been connected with Robert college at Constantinople. In his book, "Fifty Years in Constantinople," he tells many interesting things concerning education in the near east.

Robert college, the seat of Mr. Washburn's activities, occupies a beautiful site of 23 acres overlooking the Bosphorus. It is near the bridge over which Darius led the Persians into Acythis, and faces a castle built by Mohammed the Conqueror in 1492—the same year that Columbus discovered America. At the time of its founding in 1863 there was no other college in the Turkish empire.

Its wholesome influence has been stamped upon at least 3,000 young men of the Levant and its graduates have always been a credit to the institution. It has educated men whose leadership has made it possible for the Bulgarians to establish a free state in the Balkans.

Not least among the results achieved by Dr. Washburn is the stimulus to Oriental education in general. His conspicuous success at Robert's college has encouraged the establishment of hundreds of other schools in the Levant. Led by his example the Turkish government has outdone itself and made the last few years an epoch in its history of college building—and this has doubtless had much to do with the "Young Turk Movement" that deposed Abdul Hamid.

There is more than national pride in the prophecy that the graduates of American schools, such as Robert's college, will be the chief factors in the real upbuilding of that part of the old world which for the time being is called the Turkish empire.

PRINCESS FROM FAMILY OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN



MISS DOROTHY Deacon, who was married recently in London to Prince Antoine Albert Radziwill, comes from a family famous for its beautiful women. She is one of the three lovely daughters of Edward Parker Deacon of Boston. Her two elder sisters are Miss Gladys and Miss Edith Deacon, and the latter's engagement was announced a short time ago.

The members of the Deacon family all seem fated to figure in the public eye. Princess Radziwill's elder sister, Gladys, some years ago so charmed the German crown prince that it is said he thought seriously of renouncing his right of succession to marry her. Miss Dorothy's wedding was announced for a previous date, but when the guests arrived at the church they learned that there had been a hitch in securing some necessary papers from Russia and that the ceremony had been postponed.

Prince Radziwill belongs to a famous Polish family. His father was court marshal of the ceremonies at St. Petersburg.

The prince is twenty-four years old, of fair complexion, good looking and likeable. Being the oldest son, he is heir to the immense fortune and estates of his father, Prince George, who is a serene highness, owns great stretches of land in Poland, has an income of \$1,000,000 a year, and possesses several castles. Prince Antoine Albert's grandmother was a princess of Prussia. Virtually he is head of his house now, for his father lost his reason seven years ago and lives in seclusion in a villa near Vienna.

Some Never Arrive.

"When does a young man arrive at the age of discretion?" "He is legally of age when he is twenty-one."

"Well, then, isn't that the age of discretion?" "I should say not; I have known them to get married when they were as much as fifty."

Removing Temptation.

Yeast—The preacher won't let us take our umbrellas into church on a wet day.

Crimsonbeak—Well, he's right. I don't think temptation should be put in a man's way in church!—Yonkers Statesman

BIRDS AND FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Feathered Denizens Destroy Great Numbers of Harmful Insects and Noxious Seeds.

The United States Department of Agriculture, having concluded its investigations as to the harmful or beneficial effect of California birds upon the fruit industry of that state, has issued the second and final part of its report in Bulletin No. 34 of the Biological Survey. Seventy species of the feathered denizens, among them some of the most important birds of the state from the farmers' and fruit growers' standpoint, were systematically investigated. It is true that many of them have not been charged with the destruction or injury of fruit or any other farm product, but as almost all destroy great numbers of harmful insects, or devour seeds of noxious weeds, they are important as a factor in farm economics, and the aim has been to collect all data possible on the food of the several species, so that a just verdict might be rendered as to the birds' economic relations.

Few birds are always and everywhere so destructive that their extermination can be urged on sound economic principles; some, like the swallows, swifts, wrens, and chickadees, are so strictly insectivorous that they are exceedingly beneficial, while others may injure crops at certain times of the year, but the loss is exceedingly small, and if by its insectivorous habits the bird prevents much greater destruction than it inflicts, the farmer should be willing to bear the lesser loss.

A reasonable way of viewing the relation of birds to the farmer is to consider them as servants, employed to destroy weeds and insects, for whom sufficient food and needed protection is generously provided. In the long run, no part of the capital invested in the farm or orchard is more certain to pay big interest than the small sum collected as toll by the birds that harbor near the premises. Deductions from the extensive investigations undertaken in response to numerous complaints concerning depredations by birds in orchards and vineyards on the Pacific coast, show that the food habits of the seventy species, whose stomach contents were under examination, indicate that but four species common in California can be regarded as of doubtful utility. These are the Linnet, California jay, stellar jay, and red-breasted sapsucker. Therefore, when all the known methods of protecting fruit have been exhausted, or can not be profitably employed, a reasonable reduction of the numbers of these offending birds is permissible; but the more the food habits of birds are studied, the more evident is the fact that with a normal distribution of species and a fair supply of natural food, the damage to agricultural products by birds is small as compared with the benefit.

CARING FOR MILK PROPERLY

Crusade Against House Fly One of Best Moves in Recent Years in Sanitary Matters.

P. M. Harwood, of the dairy bureau, United States department of agriculture, pointed out that the producer and dealer are well informed about the rules of cleanliness and are compelled by law to conform to them in the handling of milk, but the consumer has much to learn in this respect. He said that the crusade against the house fly is one of the best moves of recent years in sanitary matters because the fly is dirty and contaminates the milk unless there is proper care, and as a general rule the housekeeper is not aware of the danger from flies. Nine rules for the care of milk were suggested, as follows:

1. Take in milk and cream as soon as possible after being left at your door and place in the refrigerator.
2. Keep milk and cream cold until ready for use. The bottom of the refrigerator is colder than the ice container.
3. If ice cannot be had, wrap the bottle in a wet cloth and stand it in a dish of water by an open window, out of the sun; evaporation of the water will cool the milk.
4. Keep milk or cream covered until wanted, and in the bottle in which it is delivered; in open bowls or pails they will absorb odors from food and collect flies and dust.
5. Pour from the bottle only what milk or cream is needed for immediate use.
6. Milk or cream that has become warm should never be poured back into the bottle of cold milk.
7. Utensils used for milk should be cleansed with cold water and then with boiling water, thoroughly drained and allowed to become cold before being filled with milk.
8. Wash and return all milk or cream bottles daily.
9. Have a separate quart of milk for the baby; what he does not use others may have.

The Hardy Goat.

The goat, because of its hardy nature, is less liable to tuberculosis than the cow. It utilizes food better, and gives more milk, considering its bodily weight. Goats prefer hilly ground, and do not do well on low, swampy ground. They need protection against cold rains and should be well housed.

Winter Cuttings.

It is too early to make cuttings of flowers for winter blooming in the window garden.

PUTTING UP FRUIT

SOME POINTS WORTH KEEPING IN THE MEMORY.

Saving May Be Effected Through the Proper Care of Cans—Sterilization a Most Important Part of the Process.

The annually recurring problem in all well regulated households is how, when, what and how much fruit to put up—little or much—and whether to preserve or can it. The first expense of cans is considerable, but they last for years with ordinary care. With fruit in the market all the year around, the work required in the preparation of the fruit sometimes seems to cost more than it comes to.

But even with the best of markets there is a distinct place for canned fruits and preserves, especially for those who can raise their own berries. The canned fruits are excellent for pies, puddings and such things, and as but little sugar is required for them the expense seems small. If preserves are used to take the place of pies and puddings and other confections for desserts and are more highly appreciated than what they displace, no one will want to do without them.

The art in preserving and canning is connected both with the cooking and with the choice of fruit. Perfection cannot be attained unless the fruit is chosen with the most minute care. It must be at the right stage of ripeness or unripeness—just before it is perfectly ripe is best, since in all soft fruits the fermentation stage follows closely upon the perfectly ripe stage—and particularly at the right stage of preservation. Decay and blemishes disqualify fruit for either preserving or canning.

The subject of sterilization of cans—complete, effective and unquestionably thorough—has received so much attention and so much has been written upon the subject that a housewife has only herself to blame if her fruits ferment or mold. Heat is the sterilizer and it must be applied in sufficient amounts and at the beginning of the process of canning. The surest method of sterilizing all utensils is to put them in cold water, bring it to a boil and let it boil for 15 minutes.

Corks and cans and rubbers must be perfect as well as perfectly sterilized. If anything is to go in bottles and be corked it is poor economy to buy cheap corks. No paraffine or anything but the densest wax will keep what is put up from fermenting from "spouting through the rotten corks." Often not an inch of liquid will be left in a quart bottle when this happens.

To keep the air out of jars it is best to fill them to the running over line. Every destructive agent has presumably been killed by heat and no space should be left for others to get in.

Sugar increases the nutritive value of fruit, but too large a quantity spoils the flavor and makes it less easily digested, so that the rule of "pound for pound" needs to be applied with variations from canning with no sugar at all—as when berries are to be used for cooking purposes—or about one-fourth sugar—to preserving with half and half or something short of that. Miss Parloa says: "In the case of most fruits canning with a little sugar is to be preferred to preserving with a large quantity of sugar. There are, however, some fruits that are good only when preserved with a good deal of sugar. Of course such preparations of fruit are desirable only for occasional use."

Cherry and Currant Marmalade. Stone six pounds large ripe cherries and put into a preserving kettle. Stir gently until reduced one-half, stirring often to prevent sticking. Put half the pits in a wooden bowl and mash with a pestle or stone. Add two pounds currants and mash also, then strain. Add the liquid to the cherries, cook fifteen minutes, add six pounds sugar and stir and boil until the marmalade thickens like jelly. Skim and fill small pots or glasses. A tablespoonful of kirsch or brandy may be added to this marmalade if desired.

Blueberry Rice Molds. Boil a cup of rice in slightly salted water for 20 minutes, then add a scant pint of ripe blueberries, a cup of sugar and a little grated nutmeg; continue the cooking until the rice is tender. Remove from the fire and when nearly cold stir in a cup of whipped cream beaten with the yolk of one egg and two tablespoonfuls of chopped nut meats. Pour into cups and place on ice to harden. To serve, turn out on glass dishes and use any sauce liked.

Plum Roll. Sift thoroughly one pint of flour, one teaspoon baking powder, and one-half teaspoon of salt. Rub one teaspoon of butter into the prepared flour and mix with milk to a soft dough. Roll out and sprinkle with one cup of raisins, seeded and chopped and one-half cup of chopped citron. Dust with cinnamon; roll up and steam for 30 minutes. Serve warm with hard sauce.

Blackberry Wine. Wash the berries and to every gallon allow three quarters of water. Cook and strain. Allow to each gallon of the mixture 2½ pounds white sugar. Let stand 48 hours in a large tub, stirring once a day and skimming off all the impurities that rise to the surface. Put into a cask not quite full and close. Bung and seal.

ROAD and FARM IMPROVEMENT

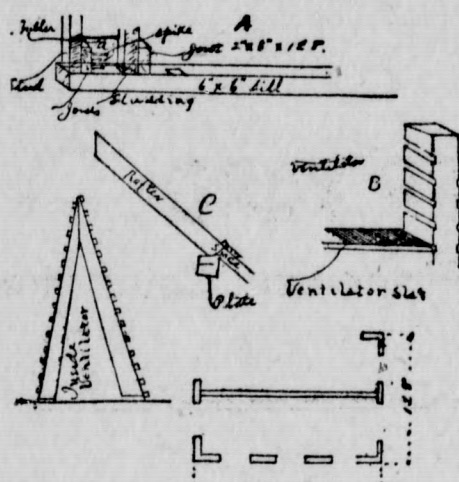


GOOD PLANS FOR CORNCRIB

May Be Used for Other Grains as Needed and Is Not Expensive—Gives Fullest Protection.

In detailing plans for a crib to hold 1,200 bushels of corn, D. P. Barry, writing in Rural New Yorker, says:

Such a building must contain 3,000 cubic feet of space and support a weight of 42 tons. The desideratum in a corncrib is ventilation. A building to contain 3,000 cubic feet of space should be 12 feet wide, 24 feet long and 10 feet between joists. The foundation should be piers of concrete, and pyramidal, 1 by 2 feet on the top, five feet apart on the sides, three feet apart on ends. The center wall should be continuous, and may be of rough stone laid up roughly in mortar. Good foundations should be sought for. Stones with sharp an-



Plan for a Corncrib.

gles weighing five to six pounds may be used in the piers; there should be an inch of matrix outside all stones. Put the forms together with screws and inch lumber planed. Lubricate the forms with soft soap before filling; loosen screws to remove. Sills should be 6 by 6 inches, joists 2 by 8 inches, 12 feet 8 inches; studding 4 by 4 inches by 11 feet; plates and rafters 2 by 4 inches; plates should be doubled. Place the posts on top of sills and set studding well toed to sills, 18-inch on centers, and thoroughly spike joists to studding. See Fig. 472, A. The upper tie joists may be 1 by 6 inches, well nailed under plate to studding. All material thus far preferably hemlock. Pieces same width as joists should be nicely nailed on studding between joists on sill to prevent rats getting on sill from inside, Fig. 472, B. The floor should be of 14 gauge perforated iron, or lay one-half inch mesh wire on the joists and lay floor over this. The perforated sheets would furnish ventilation. On inside of studding nail one-quarter inch mesh wire cloth, 11 to 12 gauge, with light wire staples, from floor to plate all over the inside except at openings.

Between the studding cut in strips all around and to the top, one-half by 5 1/2 inch, beveled on edges to a miter. These strips should be set at an angle of 45 degrees and may be three inches apart. Use window blinds for model. Cut gables one-quarter by one-half inch in sides of studding. See Fig. 472, B. Put strips in place and toe with sixpenny nails. Strips and studding should be surfaced, and may be set up in pairs and painted before being nailed in place. It will be impossible to drive rain over these. Put a shelf high enough from the bottom so two widths of one-half inch mesh wire screen will reach it; put shelf all around at same angle as ventilator slats. Rats cannot climb over it. Put openings above shelf for shoveling in the corn. Doors may be placed on sides or ends; rat-proof by using wire cloth or perforated sheets.

This building may be used for other grain by simply lining with building paper as may be needed. This is not an expensive structure, but will give the fullest protection.

GOOD ROADS ARE VALUABLE.

German Farmer Gives His Views on Question That Interests Every Agriculturist.

(By HOWARD H. GROSS.)

A sturdy clear-headed German, in speaking of good roads, said:

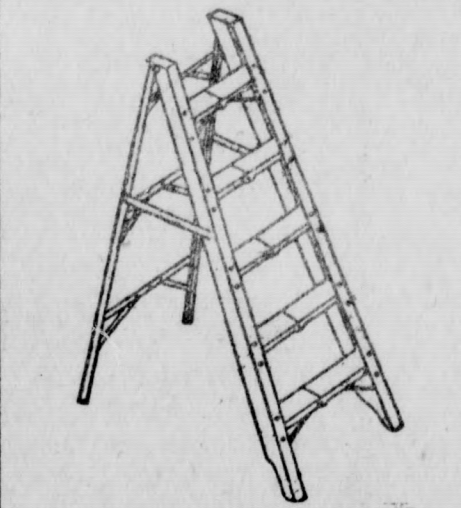
"My farm is ten miles from Sheboygan; if it was only five miles it would be worth \$10.00 more an acre. If I had a good road all the way I could go to Sheboygan whenever I wanted to and haul twice as much. So a good road would be just as good for me as if I lived five miles out with a bad road. So that's why I go in for a good road. Sure it will cost money but so does everything else worth having."

Bad roads and the extra cost of doing business over them would bankrupt almost any country except ours. We have the worst roads on earth and yet we are better able to have good ones than any other people. When we wake up and take hold of this question at the right end, we will get results. We need both state and national aid and to build permanent roads by bond issues and let the next generation help pay the bill. If this is done we can have good roads with very little increase in taxation.

LADDER THAT WILL COLLAPSE

As Arranged by Illinois Man Steps Fold Up and Permit Sides to Be Drawn Together.

There are several forms of collapsible ladders, but that shown in the illustration seems to be the most ingenious yet. It was invented by an Illinois man. The sides of the ladder, or the stiles, have recesses along



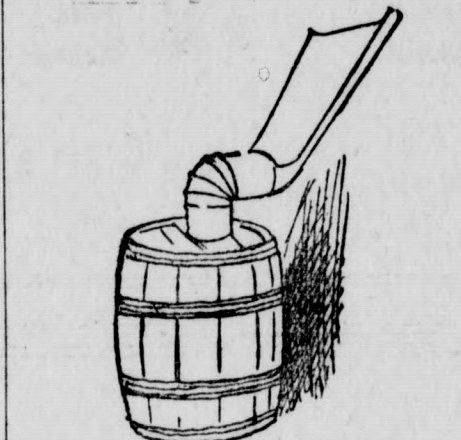
Ladder Will Collapse.

their inner edges in which the steps fit and into which they can be folded. The steps themselves are hinged in the center with the form of hinge that opens only one way. When the ladder is in use and the steps are flattened out they are quite as safe as if they were of a solid piece. When the stiles are pressed together the steps break and fold into two parts, each part fitting into the recess along the side of the stiles and giving the ladder the appearance of a couple of planks laid side by side. The back supports of this ladder and the side pieces connecting them with the stiles are also jointed and can be folded into a very small compass. Though this apparatus is perfectly safe it takes up no more room when collapsed than a four-inch plank of the same length.

NO MOSQUITOES BREED HERE

One Barrel of Water May Be Breeding Place for Enough Insects to Infest Entire Farm.

Keep your rainbarrel covered. One barrel may be the breeding place for



No Mosquitoes Here.

enough mosquitoes to infest a whole neighborhood or the entire farm. That malaria is caused by a certain type of mosquito has been proved beyond a doubt; without the pests no such sickness would exist.

Home-Made Water Cooler.

A good home-made water cooler may be made as follows: Take a sugar barrel and put straw in the bottom, on this place a large stone jar and pack around with straw. On the cover of the jar place a wet cloth and then cover the barrel. Nice cool water where the men are working will be appreciated during the summer.



Peas will sprout at 45 degrees. Cheap seed is often the most expensive.

Always plant the best seed you can get for every crop.

Good time to cut out the poison ivy. It's almost a crime to allow it to grow anywhere.

Give the boys a chance to take a swim every day possible—and the horses too.

Do not let any pickles ripen as long as more are desired for pickles, for the vines stop bearing.

After the hay is off the meadow we can see its thin spaces better. Get busy with the manure spreader.

Make sowings once a week of such quick-raising vegetables as lettuce and radishes, to insure a continuous succession.

Smilax does not need sunshine. It requires a soil of sandy loam, should be watered freely and kept in a warm place.

Cucumbers for pickles should be picked every alternate day at least. Cut them but never pull them off, as the vines are liable to be injured.

Why do so few farmers raise asparagus for family use? It is very little trouble; once planted it remains indefinitely and never fails to bring a crop.

Machinery used during the summer harvest should not be allowed to stand out in the fields. If it has not yet been placed under cover it is high time that it is placed there now.

One may have green corn until frost comes if care is taken to plant varieties which come to the eating stage at different times, or early sorts may be planted every ten days until August.

FORCE HENS TO MOULT EARLY

No Question as to Advisability of Process If Fowls Are Kept for Egg Production.

Forcing hens to moult early has been very popular for several years. It is very easily done and in some cases may be of great value.

The first step is to give the birds all of the green that they will eat and no grain whatever. If you have an alfalfa patch in which you can turn them loose, so much the better. In other words, put them on a starvation diet, giving them only the green and a mash composed of 95 per cent. bran and five per cent. bone meal. Give only about one-fourth of what you consider a natural feeding, that is, what they are accustomed to.

Continue this diet for about two weeks unless the birds show signs of going out of condition, in which case shorten the time somewhat. By this time all of the hens should have quit laying. At the end of two weeks reverse the process and begin feeding very heavily on the following mash, which is very rich in bone meal and cornmeal, both of which aid greatly in feather growing:

Bran: 50 pounds; cornmeal 30 pounds; fine ground bone, 15 pounds; linseed meal, 5 pounds. In place of the five pounds of linseed meal you may use 15 pounds of oil cake meal. Any other mash rich in bone meal and cornmeal may be substituted if preferred.

The cornmeal is valuable for the purpose of throwing off the old feathers, and the bone meal for the growing of the new ones.

Give the above mash once a day, grain once and green between. Of each give the birds all that they will take. They should begin to moult in ten days of time that the heavy feeding begins. As the moult proceeds gradually resume your favorite laying ration, and the hens should soon be in fine feather and ready for the winter's work.

There is a question in the mind of many poultrymen as to the advisability of forcing hens that are kept for market egg production to moult, but if you have fine birds that you are desirous of exhibiting there is no question as to the desirability of having them in good feather for the early shows.

The process is very simple, and if you watch the birds carefully and do not continue the starving too long, there seems to be no damage done, although the system must be somewhat depleted for a few weeks.

PLOW OUT EARLY POTATOES

Excellent Method of Harvesting Tubers and How to Care for Them During Winter.

Plow out the early potatoes as soon as the vines turn yellow. When the skin of the tubers does not rub off they are ripe. The early crop brings a better price at this time of the year. Growers market the crop direct from the field. The small potatoes may be sold to the bakers for 30 cents per bushel. They are largely used in the making of yeast. If you have poultry, boil the small potatoes, mix with wheat bran and a little flaxseed meal and feed in the winter time to the laying hens. If the potatoes are to be stored, gather when dry and store in shed or well-aired dark cellar. They should not be piled too deep, as they will heat and rot in hot, sultry weather. The second and late planting of potatoes should be kept for winter and spring eating. As a rule, the late crop have more solidity and are less liable to rot, and are dry when cooked. As soon as the crop is plowed out harrow the field both ways and sow to turnips. Bone flour and bone phosphate are the favorite turnip fertilizers. Animal manure, unless well rotted, should not be used, as the manure causes a rank growth of top and a bulb of coarse flesh. Bone flour or bone phosphate, on the other hand, produce bulbs of fine grain, sweet and smooth skin. These are the kind wanted by the market, and are also best for family eating. Sow 400 pounds of bone flour, one pound of new-crop turnip seed to the acre. Market gardeners mix two pounds of kale seed, seed, two ounces of black Spanish radish, and two ounces of brown Dutch lettuce seed with the turnip seed. All these seeds are well mixed in one peck of wood ashes or the same quantity of coarse sand and sown to the acre. Sow on newly plowed ground or after a rain, when ground is moist. Cover the seed with brush harrow. Sow broadcast. The red or purple flat top turnip is a popular variety; it is a rapid grower, flesh fine grained, sweet and mild. The early white flat variety differs from red top only in color. Improved yellow globe and yellow Aberdeen have yellow flesh, solid, flesh sweet, and keep well. These varieties are largely grown for shipping, also for stock and family use. The Swedes or rutabagas require a cool, moist climate and a deep, rich soil. Our climate is too hot and dry for their profitable culture.

Substitute for Ensilage.

Fodder corn is the staple roughage for the man who milks cows, and when properly cured is a good substitute for ensilage. The silo, however, saves all the feed and the cows relish the ensilage better because it is more succulent.

Poultry in Orchards.

A flock of poultry will help to keep the curculio down.

POPULATION CENTER

Likely to Remain Within the State of Indiana.

Indications Are That the New Census Will Not Move It Far—Wickersham and Nagel to Report on Alaska.

Washington.—Some spot in Indiana probably will mark the center of population of the United States for another ten years. It is worth while to emphasize the word "probably," because there is not available at this time very much definite information on which to base speculation as to where the center of population will be.

The officials in the census bureau who have access to the population returns refuse to speculate at all. Outsiders without a great deal of information in hand on which to base an opinion are disposed to predict that the "center" will not move very far from the point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., where it is now established.

The census figures so far made public show that there has been an enormous increase in population in the southwest during the last ten years.



E. DANA DURAND, Director of the Census.

The northwest has also grown rapidly in population. If one examined the returns from the southwest and the northwest without taking into account the fact that the east has also increased its population within the last ten years, he would be inclined to say that the center of population would be pulled a considerable distance westward.

A fact worth bearing in mind is that the increases in population in the east particularly have been in the larger cities, and it is true, of course, that there are more large cities in the east than in the west. Another fact that will undoubtedly have a bearing on the "center of population" is that the millions of immigrants who have come in during the last ten years have nearly all camped in the eastern section of the country.

By the census of 1900, the center of population is in the following position:

Latitude, 39 degrees, 9 minutes, 36 seconds.

Longitude, 85 degrees, 45 minutes, 54 seconds.

This particular spot, as is generally known, is at a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., and is marked by a monument. In the ten years from 1890 to 1900, the center of population moved westward 16 minutes and 1 second, or about 14 miles, and southward 2 minutes and 20 seconds, or about 2 1/2 miles.

It is a comparatively easy matter to ascertain the center of population after the total count of the people of the country is known. This total count for the thirteenth census will not be known before the 1st of October, and possibly not before the 1st of November.

Center Moves Westward.

The center of population has moved almost due westward since 1790, when it was at a point some 23 miles east of Baltimore.

From 1790 to 1800, it moved almost due west to a point 18 miles west of Baltimore. In the next ten years, from 1800 to 1810, it moved westward and slightly southward to a point about 40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. That slight deviation toward the south was accounted for by the annexation of the territory of Louisiana. From 1810 to 1820, it took up its march westward again, with another slight deviation to the south, and brought up 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va. In the ten years between 1820 and 1830, it continued to move westward until it halted at a point about 19 miles southwest of Moorefield, in what is now the state of West Virginia.

Between 1830 and 1840 there was a slight movement northward and the "point" was located 16 miles south of Clarksburg, in the present state of West Virginia. In the next ten years, 1840 to 1850, it moved west and slightly southward again and halted 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, in what is now West Virginia. Between 1850 and 1860 there was a second slight bending toward the north, and it reached a point 20 miles south of Chillicothe, O.

The sharpest turn northward was between 1860 and 1870, when it reached a point 45 miles east by north of Cincinnati. During the succeeding ten years, between 1870 and 1880, it veered to the south slightly again and reached a point eight miles west by south of Cincinnati.

In the next ten years it moved back to practically the same latitude it occupied in 1870, and in 1890 was located at a point 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind. During the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the "center" moved westward a little less than three miles, and as has already been stated halted at a point six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. This movement between 1890 and 1900 was the smallest in one hundred years.

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FEDERAL IRRIGATION INQUIRY.

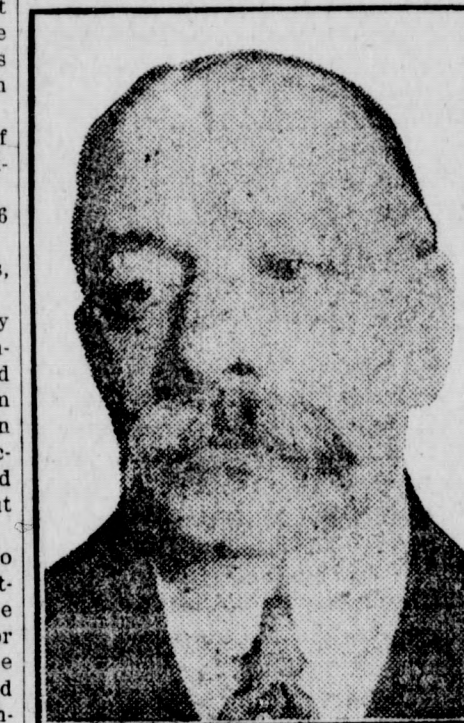
E. Dana Durand, director of the census, is seeking the advice of all persons possessing first-hand knowledge of the subject of irrigation with a view to devising a schedule of inquiries which will elicit adequate information concerning the extent and effect of that system of reclaiming land for the purpose of agriculture. This census or investigation was ordered by congress in act amending the census law passed last February. Under its provisions the director is ordered to ascertain the area of irrigated lands in the arid regions of the country; whether such irrigation is carried on under state or federal laws; the prices at which irrigated lands, including water rights, are obtainable; the character and value of crops produced upon them; the amount of water used for an acre; the situation of the various irrigation enterprises, together with a description of their methods of construction, their physical conditions and the amount of capital invested therein.

In taking the agricultural census, the field work for which has just been completed, the census office furnished the enumerators with a supplementary schedule relating to irrigation. These questions, however, did not develop all the information asked by congress, and nine different schedules are being prepared for special agents of the census bureau. In connection with these new schedules the director is asking the advice of government and state officials, corporations, experts and the special agents themselves, who have been selected because of their special fitness to do the work.

INVESTIGATING ALASKA AFFAIRS.

Washington.—Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel have not gone to Alaska for their health. What may be termed the "Alaskan situation" is giving President Taft much concern. He desires that these two members of his cabinet shall sit to the bottom numerous controversies with respect to the government of the territory.

After they have studied the situation first hand he wants them to tell him what they think of his plan of having congress install the commission form of government up there. He wanted congress to provide this new form of government at the recent session; at his suggestion Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories, introduced a reorganization bill, but so much opposition developed that the legislation was temporarily abandoned.



Attorney General Wickersham.

The president wants to know, too, whether there is anything in these stories that a syndicate in which J. Pierpont Morgan and the Guggenheim brothers are the influential factors, is in a fair way to gain possession of about everything of value in the territory. Then there are numerous local quarrels that have been brought to the attention of the president.

Of course, the broad question relates to the future of the territory. It is incumbent on this administration to adopt a general policy with reference to the territory—a policy that may be safely followed for a generation to come. In adopting a general policy the question as to how the vast wealth of the territory is to be dealt with must be settled. Is it to be locked up for generations to come, or is it to be made available for the use of the present and succeeding generations under proper restrictions?

Messrs. Wickersham and Nagel expect to spend at least a month in the territory. They are under instructions to visit as many parts of it as they can in that time. James Wickersham (not related to the attorney general), the territorial delegate in congress, wants home rule for the territory and introduced a bill providing for an elective legislature of 24 members—four representatives and two senators from each judicial district.

Wickersham says the territory has more coal than Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio; more gold than California and Colorado put together, and more copper than Montana and Michigan. The prize is the greatest within the gift of the United States, he asserts.

TOUCHED THE HEART

GEORGE WHITEFIELD MOST EFFECTIVE PULPIT ORATOR.

Had Wonderful Success in Obtaining Money for Religion—Benjamin Franklin's Acknowledgment of His Power.

Recent religious conferences have had much to say of the early heroes of the church. Next to that of John Wesley the name perhaps oftenest mentioned among Methodists familiar with the history of their church is that of Rev. George Whitefield, sometimes regarded as the most effective pulpit orator of the eighteenth century.

His eloquence was in nothing more apparent than in the ease with which he drew money from the unwilling and indifferent. From a London audience he once took \$5,000, then considered a prodigious subscription. It is probably the persuasive eloquence of Whitefield which has been copied by successive generations of Methodists, that has made the preachers of that denomination the power that they are in appeals for subscriptions to church and missionary enterprises.

Prudence in the person of our own Benjamin Franklin could not resist Whitefield's appeals, according to the Indianapolis News. Franklin disapproved of an orphan asylum at Savannah, thinking Philadelphia the proper place for its erection and he says: "I silently resolved he should get nothing from me. I had in my pocket a handful of copper money, three or four silver dollars and five pistoles in gold. As he proceeded I began to soften and concluded to give the copper. Another stroke of oratory made me ashamed of that and determined me to give the silver, and he finished so admirably that I emptied my pocket wholly into the collector's dish, gold and all."

Like John Wesley, Whitefield entertained some odd notions about marriage, which as little in one case as the other, contributed to happiness. While he was in America in the spring of 1740 he appeared to two of his friends, a married couple, to ask if they would give him their daughter to wife, at the same time telling them that they need not be afraid of sending him a refusal, "for I bless God," he said, "if I know anything of my own heart, I am free from that foolish passion which the world calls love. I write only because I believe it is the will of God that I should alter my state. But your denial will fully convince me that your daughter is not the person appointed by God for me."

The following year he was married in England to Mrs. James of Abergavenny, a widow, who was about 35 years old, and by his own account neither rich nor beautiful, but having once been gay, "was now a desponding follower of the Lord." They did not live happily together, and he said that her death in 1768 "set his mind at rest." Whitefield died at Newburyport, near Boston, Mass., on September 30, 1770, at the age of 56 years.

Women's Influence on the Drama.

Further, there are the women to be considered. Here you have a tremendous asset and one to be increasingly reckoned upon. Today woman's position is very different from what it was 20 or 25 years ago. She is free agent. She goes where she will, seeks diversion in whatever quarter she may please; she is no longer dependent upon man's advice or man's protection. Examine any first-night audience and you will find—I am speaking chiefly of the occupants of the cheaper parts—that women constitute quite 50 per cent. of those present, and that they have secured the best places for themselves. It is for us to provide them and their comrades with the fare they want.—George Alexander in a London Interview.

Inspiration in Dreams.

Coleridge must be added to the list of authors who have found inspiration in dreams, for he himself told us that he composed over 200 lines of "Kubla Khan" during a sleep of three hours. On awaking he wrote down the fragment now existing, but the interruption of a visitor banished the rest from his mind. The first idea of "The Ancient Mariner," too, was suggested to the poet by a dream of his friend Cruikshank. And Kipling's "Greatest Story in the World" was but the half-remembered dream of a commonplace young man.

Fate of a Speeder.

Gunner—Bigwood, the millionaire, started off for a banquet, and was arrested for speeding.

Guy—Then he wasn't wined and toasted.

Gunner—No; instead he was fined and roasted.

Pitchers Will Be Pitchers.

Mr. Falfan (immersed in the game, fiercely)—If that pitcher would only settle down!

Mrs. Falfan (inexpressibly shocked)—Dear me! You don't tell me! Is he as wild as all that, George??

Out of the Wet.

"I intend," the poet wrote, "to continue to storm the citadel of your affections."

"Storm away," she wrote back, "but I've just succeeded in getting in out of the wet by becoming engaged to a dear old man who has \$9,000,000."

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1910.

DEFEATED CANDIDATE FRANK ABOUT CAMPAIGN EXPENSES

Says He Spent \$140 for Bad Whiskey to Make Himself Known.

San Francisco.—Lon Schaefer, defeated in the late primary for the Republican nomination for member of the Assembly from the Thirteenth district, filed his report of campaign expenditures a few days ago, the statement containing a few gems. One was the following:

"For bad whisky to make myself known in the Thirteenth district, \$140."

Another interesting item was as follows:

"Hire of eight men to loaf around Johnson banners, \$5 a day each, \$40."

The other items noted were commonplace in character, the total of Mr. Schaefer's expenditures in his unsuccessful quest for office being \$250.

Auction of School Lands Raises Price.

Sacramento.—The Thompson land script law passed by the last Legislature has earned the State about \$150,000 during the last 17 months, according to the statement issued from the office of Surveyor-General Kingsbury. This statement shows that the price of school lands has been increased from \$1.25 an acre to \$8.38 on account of the quarterly auctions. An auction held recently disposed of 1462 acres, bringing \$12,257 into the State school treasury.

Blazing Gushers in Oil Field.

Bakersfield.—Two blazing gushers in the North Midway's group of great flowing wells kept Bakersfield and the West Side in a state of excitement Sunday afternoon, but both wells sanded, stopped flowing and went out after burning three and a half hours, the chief items of loss being two derricks destroyed and a sump hole full of oil burned.

Chaffee Patriotic Grandad.

Los Angeles.—Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., (retired), who resides in this city, was so elated over the news of the birth of a grandson, Adna R. Chaffee III, that he had the American flag hoisted over his home and celebrated the event in thorough patriotic style.

Oakland's Equable Climate.

Oakland.—In the meteorological synopsis just issued by Professor Charles Burkhalter of the Chabot Observatory for the month of August, Oakland's average temperature for the month is shown to be 60.4 degrees, the mean barometer 29.94, and the relative humidity 82.2.

Czar Donates Toward Church.

Passaic, N. J.—The Czar of all the Russias is now known in Passaic as one of the city's leading philanthropists. He has contributed \$40,000 toward the erection of a new Russian orthodox church at Passaic. The structure will cost \$120,000.

Biggest Cheese on Record.

Appleton, Wis.—What is said will be the largest cheese in the world has been made in Appleton for the National Dairy Show at Chicago, October 20th. The weight of the cheese is 4000 pounds. It is 15 feet feet in diameter and four feet high.

Arrested for Showing Fight Pictures.

Chicago.—Edward Burke, manager of the Congress Hotel Company, was arrested for allowing an exhibition of the Johnson-Jeffries fight pictures in the hotel the night of August 26th during a banquet.

No Tennis Team for Australia.

New York.—No American team will be sent to Australia next year to play the Australian holders of the Davis cup for the international lawn tennis trophy.

WORLD'S NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED

Adventures of the Children of Mother Earth Related in Condensed Form.

Comprehensive Review of Passing Events in Every Quarter of the Terrestrial Globe.

Peking.—A contract for a mechanical plant of the Government Bureau of Engraving has been awarded to a New York firm. It approximates \$300,000.

New York.—Activities of the dreaded Black Hand show no diminution, two attempts being made last week to destroy the homes of Italians who refused payments to the society.

Washington.—After several months of investigation, the controversy over the treatment of Russians who are imported by the sugar plantations in Hawaii will not down, and a special inquiry is now being made for the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Salt Lake City.—Hamilton Smith, president of the Mormon Church, has announced that President Diaz assured him that polygamy and other practices of the church will be permitted in Mexico. Smith says the church may abandon Utah and settle in Mexico.

Detroit, Mich.—United States Senator Julius C. Burrows of Kalamazoo was defeated for renomination in the primary elections by Charles E. Townsend of Jackson. Senator Burrows served 18 years in the lower house of Congress and 15 years in the Senate.

Berlin.—The report received here that France will have 75 aeroplanes at the disposal of its army at the end of November is attracting much attention in Germany. Even the Socialist newspaper, Voerwaerts, now advocates the introduction of aeroplanes in the German army.

Chicago.—Fresh pork loins were quoted by packers a few days ago at 18 cents a pound wholesale, which is said to be the highest price ever reached in the history of the pork packing industry in Chicago. Retail prices ranged from 24 to 25 cents a pound, also establishing new high records.

Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard University library has come into possession of the magnificent Leffert collection of the works of Alexander Pope, which consist of upward of 500 volumes of books and pamphlets. While the name of the donor is withheld, it is understood that it is J. Pierpont Morgan.

Red Oak, Iowa.—Judge Smith McPherson of the United States District Court denied the request of C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Labor and its officers and the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis from entering into a closed shop agreement.

Memphis, Tenn.—Mayor Crump notified the owners of steamboats plying out of this port that their wharfing privileges would be revoked should they display the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures on board their vessels. One of the owners of a steamer had advertised that the pictures would be exhibited on his craft.

Peking.—The Japanese Minister here, Mr. Ijima, has protested to the Wai Wu Pu against the virulence of the anti-Japanese campaign of the leading Chinese newspapers, which cite Korea's absorption as a warning of the fate awaiting China unless officialdom awakes to genuine reform by placing the strongest men in office.

New York.—Two members of the United States Voluntary Life-Saving Corps risked their lives in a half-mile swim to save the life of what they took to be a man struggling with the tide in the river. The life-savers overtook the "swimmer" and grasped the figure back of the neck only to discover that it was a cigar-store Indian.

White River Junction, Vt.—Lieutenant-Governor John A. Mead of Rutland, a retired physician and prominent business man, was elected Governor of Vermont on the Republican ticket by a plurality of about 17,000 over Attorney Charles D. Watson of St. Albans, his Democratic opponent. The Republican plurality was the smallest since 1890. The Democrats made gains in the Legislature.

New York.—James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, is one of the main stockholders of the Standard Cordage Company, better known as the "Cordage Trust," which was told by a Supreme Court referee that it would be the best business policy to dissolve. Sherman is credited with 174 shares of stock and if he paid the par value of \$100 each for the shares he will be out about \$17,400.

SUMMARY OF PAST WEEK'S COAST NEWS

Interesting Events Among Our Neighbors in the Far West Reviewed.

What Has Transpired on the Border of the Broad Pacific From Alaska to Mexico.

Santa Cruz.—An election will be called to select 15 freeholders who shall be empowered to frame a new charter for the city under the scheme of the commission form of government.

Hayward.—Frank T. Lewis was instantly killed in the San Ramon valley by the sudden explosion of a threshing machine which he was operating. His body was blown to pieces and scattered over an acre of ground.

Placerville.—There is an apparently authentic report current here that ex-Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz of San Francisco has acquired the Eureka slate quarries at Slatington, in this county, and that he will operate them on a large scale in the immediate future.

Oakland.—Work on the extension of the salt water fire-fighting auxiliary system through the manufacturing and wholesale district in the southern part of the city, has started, after a month's delay because of strikes and disturbances in the East which held up shipments of pipe.

San Francisco.—United States Commissioner Wright held Jew Loy Sing to answer before the Federal Grand Jury for having altered a public record. Jew is accused of having substituted a photograph in the Chinese records of the United States District Court by bribing William Nichols, a young clerk in the office, about a year ago.

Porterville.—Merle Nase, 12 years of age, confessed that during the last three months he had entered and looted no less than ten houses during the absence of the families on their summer outings. In view of his youth Judge Wallace released him upon probation, requiring that he report to the court each week for two years.

Valdez, Alaska.—Major W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., road commissioner for Alaska, who was sharply criticised last spring because he refused to authorize the construction of a government road to the Iditarod, whose future was then uncertain, says that the permanence of the gold camp has been established and that he will build the road as soon as possible.

Los Angeles.—The entire Southwest is in the clutches of a meat famine and as a result meat in this city jumped to 9 cents a pound wholesale—2½ cents more than last year at the corresponding period. Notwithstanding this extraordinary figure, proprietors of large markets predict further advances, some of them as much as 4 cents, during the coming winter. This would mean the highest prices in local history.

San Francisco.—What is characterized by officers of the Coast Artillery Corps as the most remarkable target practice ever held on this coast, took place a few days ago at the Presidio, when gunners made five hits within a radius of a few yards of each other with the ten-inch disappearing guns of the battery. The target was moving at the rate of seven miles an hour at a distance of 4500 yards in a rough sea.

San Francisco.—That Abe Reuf's health will be broken and his life endangered if he is again locked behind the doors of the county jail was the testimony of three physicians in Judge Lawlor's court. Heart murmurs, congested lungs, afflicted liver, impoverished blood were reasons why his physicians believed Reuf would not enjoy good health at the county jail. The case was put over until September 19th.

Martinez.—After a disappearance of nearly nine months, during which time Sheriff Veale and his deputies have been carrying on a search for him, John Kolias, a Greek employed by the Southern Pacific Company, last week surrendered himself to the authorities, announcing that he wished to be tried for killing Aristide Paulos, another Greek, who was accidentally killed by Kolias during a scuffle in a box car last January.

Santa Rosa.—O. E. Bremner, secretary of the State Horticultural Commission, addressed a large audience of Grangers in Bennett valley under the auspices of the Grange. Bremner urged agriculturists to exercise more care in the selection of their seeds and to make more careful survey of the soils in which they planted, obtaining as far as possible seed adapted to the soil. The gathering partook of the nature of a farmers' institute.



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On These Platforms Republicans and Democrats Seek Endorsement of the People

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republicans at the State convention of the party held in San Francisco recently:

The California Republican State convention hereby declares the continued allegiance of the Republicans of California to the Republican party, and to the progressive Republican policies enunciated by President Roosevelt and re-affirmed and already in part enacted into law under the administration of President Taft. We recommend President Taft in his efforts and announced intention further to carry out these policies, and look to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to co-operate with him to that end.

We declare our unswerving adherence to the Republican doctrine of protection without which the American standard of living cannot be maintained. We hold that the true measure of protection is the difference in the cost of production and distribution at home and abroad. Less than this is unjust to the American laborer and producer; more, it is unjust to the American consumer.

We believe that the methods of trade and barter heretofore prevailing in the framing of tariff bills have resulted in unsatisfactory tariff laws. We therefore join with the President in demanding the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or improper business influences. Such a commission should ascertain the difference between the cost of production, which is mainly the difference of labor cost, and the distribution here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made Congress should revise one schedule at a time. We oppose any future general revision based upon insufficient data to determine the amount of protection actually needed.

The Republican party of California repudiates the dominating influence heretofore exercised in the councils of the party organization and in the conduct of the government of the State by the Southern Pacific railroad and allied corporations. We call upon the legislative and executive officials now about to be elected to eliminate that influence from all participation or control in the governmental affairs of the State. We recommend the value of the services of all transportation companies and we make no attack upon the legitimate business of the Southern Pacific railroad or any other corporation. But we deny the right of any corporation to usurp the functions of government or party management and we expect a Republican Governor and Legislature to take such action as will terminate that control.

We repudiate also the domination of like interests, insofar as it has been manifested in the national government and in national politics, and call upon our representatives in Congress, irrespective of their past attitudes on the immediate parliamentary issues raised by the insurgents in the last Congress, to join with the progressive forces in needed reforms in the methods of Congress, and in the elimination from control therein of the reactionary forces.

The system of direct primary nominations has justified itself by results. It has eliminated log-rolling and trading, the stock resources of the political boss, and has substituted the directly expressed will of the party members. We commend to the people of California the Republican candidates thus chosen by the Republican voters at the primary polls, who will be led to victory next November by those fearless leaders of the people's cause, Hiram W. Johnson and Albert J. Wallace.

In practice the present primary law has shown itself cumbersome and complicated in some of its details. We recommend to the next Legislature such simplification of the law as may be found practicable.

We recommend the enactment by the next Legislature, and transmission to Congress, of an act or joint resolution favoring an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and pending the adoption of this federal amendment, such a revision of the primary law of the State as shall afford a State-at-large advisory vote as to the election of United States Senators.

We recognize that the principal achievement of this first primary election in California, and of the State government to be elected at the general election following it, must be the destruction of the system and the influences which have hitherto hindered constructive legislative and administrative reforms. Unless this is done, nothing else can be undertaken with the hope of success. But this being now assured, it becomes possible to inaugurate a comprehensive plan of constructive legislation, and we recommend to the Legislature and the Governor the following measures:

1. A constitutional amendment pro-

viding for a shorter ballot, reducing to a minimum the number of elective offices, and thereby relieving the confusion caused by a multiplicity of candidates for minor offices.

2. The restoration of the true Australian ballot as originally enacted in California, without party circle or party column.

3. The placing of the names of judicial candidates on such ballots without party designation.

4. The submission to the people of constitutional amendments, providing for direct legislation in the State, and in the county and local governments, through the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

5. A county government act which shall provide an improved system of county government, with the greatest possible measure of home rule compatible with necessary uniformity.

6. Such revision of laws of criminal procedure in this State as shall make the administration of justice more speedy and certain, and prevent the delays in the punishment of criminals and escape of offenders upon technical grounds not connected with the guilt or innocence of the accused.

7. The enactment of laws for the establishment in California of a modern reformatory for first offenders, so as to make it possible to apply effective reformatory treatment, and to separate from the older and confirmed criminals the first offenders and younger prisoners, whom experience has shown can be permanently reformed by proper discipline.

8. The elimination of partisan patronage from the administrative departments of government, and in general the introduction of the merit system in public service.

9. Systematic examination of the business and accounting methods of the various State and county offices with a view to introducing a system of uniform accounting and providing the highest degree of economy and efficiency now made practicable by the development of modern business methods.

10. We heartily approve of the admirable policies of national conservation initiated by President Roosevelt and organized by Gifford Pinchot. We recommend the enactment by the Legislature of 1911 of measures to prevent the further monopolization in perpetuity of the State's water powers, permitting the use of such water powers by private capital only for a definite period, and on terms fixed by the State. Following this, the appointment of a commission to recommend to the succeeding Legislature a comprehensive plan, which, without conflicting with national conservation, shall apply similar standards to the conservation of such natural resources as now are or may hereafter come under the jurisdiction of the State, including water power and irrigation not already covered by vested rights, drainage and reclamation; the proper conservation of mineral resources and the protection of State and privately owned forests.

11. In the contest between the wage-worker and the capitalist we stand for the square deal for both, and favor legislation by State and nation which will improve the conditions of labor and best conserve the source of all wealth—human life. We recognize that the wage-earner has the same right to organize for the improvement of the conditions under which he labors that the capitalist has to use his capital in corporate enterprises. Both forms of organization should be given equal opportunity before the law to carry out their legitimate aims.

12. An employers' liability act which shall put on the industry the charges of its risks to human life and limb along the lines recommended by Theodore Roosevelt.

13. The better definition and limitation of the rights of the courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes along the lines recommended by President Taft to the last National Republican Convention.

14. Such additional legislation or constitutional amendments as may be necessary to make the State Railroad Commission fully effective, including provisions for the physical valuation of railroad properties as one essential step toward a true basis for the fixing of rates; provisions for a uniform system of accounting, for giving the commission power to initiate action, and such further provisions for the regulation of rates and services as shall fully and effectively protect the rights of both the people and of the railroads.

15. The submission to the judgment of the voters of California of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage.

16. We declare our faith in the unswerving opposition of the people of California to the further admission of Oriental laborers, and we urge upon Congress and the President the adoption of all necessary measures to guard against this evil.

17. We urge Congress to provide for the prompt establishment of a Government line of steamships between Panama and Pacific Coast ports.

18. We endorse the proposed Panama Canal Exposition and urge upon

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democrats at the State convention of the party held in Stockton recently:

We denounce the Payne-Aldrich tariff law as a gross violation of the solemn promise made to the American people by the Republican party in its Chicago platform of 1908, under the false plea of protecting American labor. A Republican administration has vested favored interests with the power of levying and collecting tariff taxes upon the whole American people, without making any provision that those who collect taxes should divide any part of them with the American laborer, in whose ostensible behalf they are levied.

We reiterate the declaration of our platform four years ago: "The emancipation of California from Southern Pacific domination overshadows every other public question." We pledge our nominees to the accomplishment of eliminating all pernicious corporate influence from our public affairs. We congratulate the Democrats of California for having selected candidates whose public record and high character guarantee that this work will be done.

We stand for the following:

1. The equal protection and enforcement of the law.

2. Retrenchment and reform in public expenditures.

3. The elimination of party politics from all our public institutions, including our schools.

4. An honest, efficient public service.

5. A nonpartisan judiciary.

6. The removal of the party circle from the ballot.

7. The expulsion of all Asiatic labor.

8. The eight hour law and the child labor law, as promulgated by the American Federation of Labor.

9. A reformatory for first offenders.

10. A simplified criminal procedure.

11. A simplified direct primary law and the selection of United States Senators by the direct primary vote of the people.

12. The initiative, referendum and recall in State and local governments.

13. Strict regulation of all public service corporations and the physical valuation of their properties for the purpose of protecting the public from exorbitant rates and discrimination.

14. An active, honest and efficient discharge of the duties incumbent upon the State Railroad Commission.

15. Internal improvements, including particularly the improvement of highways, waterways and harbors.

16. The improvement of our school system, including practical training and preparation in the usual arts, trades and occupations, compulsory education and avoidance of the practice of frequently changing the textbooks.

17. The fostering of the agricultural, horticultural, viticultural and livestock industries of California.

18. The encouragement of manufacturing to the end that our domestic wants may be supplied by home industry.

19. Publicity in the conduct of the State Fish and Game Commission, showing in detail the work done and the particular items of receipt and expenditure and the removal of special privileges in the protection and propagation of our fish and game.

20. The adoption of the Sanford bill, preventing Asiatics, who are not eligible to citizenship in America, from owning or leasing land in California.

21. The establishment and operation by the Government of a steamship line between Pacific Coast points and the Pacific terminus of the Panama railway.

22. The conservation of remaining natural resources for the benefit of the whole people and the enactment of laws which will forever prevent their seizure and control by private monopoly, and to this end we urge the exercise of all powers, National, State and municipal, both separately and in cooperation.

Congress the recognition of the claims of San Francisco as the proper location for such an exposition.

19. We pledge our representatives in the Legislature to work and vote for the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently submitted to the various legislatures by Congress, permitting an income tax to be levied.

We demand the strict and vigorous enforcement of the anti-trust laws against all offenders.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the voters of California the propositions to be submitted to them at the coming election providing for the improvement of the public roads and for the improvement of the harbors of San Francisco and San Diego.

On this platform of progressive Republican principles, we invite the cooperation and aid of all citizens to the end that the candidates chosen by the Republican voters of California may be elected and the policies herein enunciated successfully carried into effect.

WIFE'S PET DOG WAS USEFUL.

In Order to Secure New Silk Dress She Gives Beast to Sister—Can Get Him Back.

"I haven't seen your pet dog for several days," said a devoted husband to his wife.

"No," she replied; "the fact is, I have given him away."

"Why, you needn't have done that. I had not particular objection to him."

"Oh, I know that! But I thought that it was not right for me to have a pet dog about the house when I have such a good, kind husband to lavish my affections upon."

The husband sank into a chair with a deep sigh.

"How much do you want, Mary?" he asked, as he drew his purse from his pocket; "it can't be a sealskin jacket, for the winter is over."

"No," she said, "it is not a sealskin jacket, darling; but I would really like a new silk dress this summer, and you know it has to be bought and made and all that."

"Now," he said, as he handed her the money, "what proof of your affections will you give me when you want another dress, since you have given away your dog?"

"Oh," she sweetly replied, "I've given the dog to my sister, and I can get him back again!"

Then We'd Hear Things.

"It's in the world of politics," said the talkative man, "that the truth of the old saying, 'Money talks,' is most frequently proven."

"Yes," replied the wise citizen, "but if hush money would only talk, what sensations we would have."—Catholic Standard and Times.

AGREED.



Fudge—Troubles never comish shingly. Thash my 'periences.
Smudge—Mine, too. I'm smarried m'shelf, ol' man.

Proof at Hand.

Magistrate—Who is the prisoner?
Policeman—He says he's a foreign nobleman, your honor.

Magistrate—Did you search him?
Policeman—Yes, and all I found was a pawn ticket and 3 cents.

Magistrate—Then he evidently told the truth.

Instinct.

Slick magnate (feebly)—What is that on the table there?
Secretary—That? That is the doctor's medicine case.

Slick magnate (relieved)—Thanks I—er—thought it was a camera.

Two.

Seymour—I didn't know that Bredums had two automobiles.

Ashley—He hasn't.
Seymour—But I heard him say he had two runabouts.

Ashley—One of them is his wife's.

A Soft Snap.

"The new secretary will be a sort of assistant president."

"He'll have plenty to do."

"I don't doubt it. But, say, how'd you like to be an assistant vice-president?"

Dry Cleaned Them.

"Why is your grandpa's face bandaged?" asks the lady next door.

"He was sleeping in his big chair," explains the little girl, "and Willie turned the nozzle of the vacuum cleaner against his whiskers."

At the Opera.

Usher—Ladies, the audience wishes you to keep still during the performance.

Ladies—Heavens! Is it possible that the audience hasn't heard this old opera before?

Mutually Agreeable.

Bells—But do you think you and he are suited to each other?

Nell—Oh, perfectly! Our tastes are quite similar. I don't care very much for him, and he doesn't care very much for me.

Literary Success.

"Well, how's things?"

"Fine," replied the author. "The critics pronounced my last novel so worthless that I have six publishers bidding for my next book."

His Habit.

Miss Gushit—Harry is so particular. He waited till I consented to go out rowing with him before he proposed.

Miss Cute—Oh, any girl about here could have told you that!

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ALL

Will Secure The

COLMA RECORD

FOR A YEAR

Their New Chauffeur

By LAWRENCE ALFRED CLAY

"James, what's the matter with you?"

"Nothing, ma'am."

"You are driving very recklessly this morning. We are not in a hurry and don't want speed."

An auto containing two ladies was speeding along the country highway towards Lyndhurst, where they were to take the train for the city, and the chauffeur, who had started out steadily enough, had seemed to grow suddenly reckless. The ladies were Miss Annette Chalmers and her mother, wife and daughter of a broker, who had a home in the country.

"I do believe he has been drinking," whispered the mother, as, in turning out to pass a wagon, the auto was almost ditched.

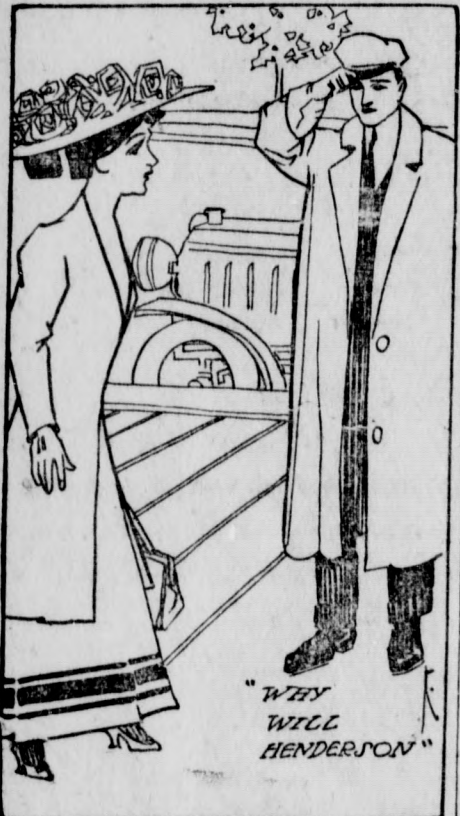
"James, I tell you to be more careful!" commanded the young woman. It was still a mile to Lyndhurst. The chauffeur growled something in reply and then put on full speed and paid no further heed to screams or commands. As the village was reached he went circling around the public square, shouting and whooping, and those who watched the machine expected to see a tragedy every moment.

Mrs. Chalmers was too terrified even to scream, and Miss Annette dared make no move for fear of bringing about the thing she dreaded. The idlers simply looked on. It was not in their power to halt the machine.

It had circled the square a dozen times in a cloud of dust of its own making when a young man who had been sitting on the veranda of the village inn with his after-breakfast cigar performed a feat that will be long remembered by the chaps who sit around with their hands in pockets.

He threw away his cigar, rushed down the steps, and poised himself for a spring when the auto should reach him in making its circles. Men yelled at him, but he gave them no heed. At just the right moment he made a spring for the passing car, and those who looked to find him being rolled under the wheels saw him in the seat beside the chauffeur. It took him a few seconds to straighten up, and then things happened.

A blow from an iron fist settled the



chauffeur, and ten seconds later the machine was at rest. As it came to a stop the fellow was hauled from his seat and slammed on the ground three or four times and then thrown aside.

"Thank you, sir—thank you!" called Miss Annette to the stranger as he turned to face her and lifted his hat. "Don't mention it. Your mother appears to be badly shaken. Wouldn't it be well for you to go into the inn for a few minutes while I look the machine over and see if anything is out of repair?"

For fifteen minutes, while the stranger examined and investigated in a manner to show that he was thoroughly familiar with the machine, the idlers asked each other who he was without becoming any wiser. He was congratulated on his pluck and luck, but he merely smiled in reply. In the inn, while the mother was getting her nerve back, Miss Annette was asking the landlord numerous questions, and he was replying:

"He arrived yesterday and gave the name of Morrison. Hasn't much baggage, and I can't exactly make him out. Isn't a tramp and I don't think he's rich. Sits and smokes and thinks a good deal. Wrote three letters yesterday afternoon, but tore them up before they were finished."

"James shall never drive the auto again!"

"I guess he's taken a skip."

"Mother is too nervous to take the train, and we'll go back home. We'll have to get a carriage."

"Why not let Morrison take you back in the auto? He surely knows how to run one. Say, wasn't that a great performance of his? Just one chance in a hundred that he'd make good. I'll ask him if he'll drive you out."

Mr. Morrison was brought into the parlor and he said he'd be only too happy. When the ladies were seated he took his place and all went well. There was considerable whispering behind his back en route, and what it was all about he learned when the

auto came to a halt at the door of the manor house.

"Of course," Miss Annette said, "James can't come back. Father will get a new chauffeur in town, but it may be a couple of weeks first, as he is away on a yachting trip. Meanwhile—"

"You have no one to drive?"

"That's it. Mother is not very well, and the doctor says she must be out in the air a good deal. If you are a chauffeur out of a place—"

"I could come, but I have no recommendations. I did not ask for one when I left my last place."

"I see," mused the girl. "You should have a letter, but as mother thinks you are a safe driver you might take the place until father comes. The gardener has a cottage, and you can board and lodge with him. As to the salary, you can settle that with father. He will be liberal with you. By what name shall I call you?"

"Charles, if you please."

"Well, Charles, you can put the machine away. You will be notified when wanted."

There was a 20-mile trip through the country next day, and the ladies were delighted with Charles' driving. He was deferential and modest and won praise all around. Day followed day, and trip followed trip, and at the end of ten days Miss Annette asked of the gardener:

"Well, Thomas, how do you like the new chauffeur?"

"Fine young man, Miss—very fine, but the wife can't exactly make him out."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, he reads poetry a great deal when he is by himself and sometimes we can't exactly make out his big words. He can't be a duke in disguise, can he?"

Miss Annette had noticed a few strange things herself, and she would have given more heed to the gardener's words had she not that morning received a letter from her girl friend, Miss Tempest, one paragraph of which read:

"Will and I were foolish enough to quarrel, and it's all over between us. I am coming to see you to get sympathy. I won't admit to anyone but you that I love him and am heart-broken. I shall look for you to meet me at the ten o'clock train Wednesday forenoon. For mercy's sake, be prepared to call me a foolish girl and then cheer me up."

Charles was notified that his services would be required at a certain hour, and he was on hand with the auto. Ten minutes before train time Miss Annette was at the depot prepared to take her friend in her arms and pat her cheek and call her a little goose. As for Charles, he was left in ignorance of who was expected. As he waited with the auto he gave it an inspection, and had just finished when two young ladies approached him. One of them handed him a traveling bag and a trunk check and said:

"As soon as you can bring out the trunk we'll be off."

The other took one look at the chauffeur, started back and then exclaimed:

"Why, Will Henderson!"

"Miss Tempest," was the reply as he raised his cap.

"Oh, Will, I'm sorry that I got angry. I wanted to write to—to you, but they said you had disappeared. Now—now that I've found you—"

"Here, what's all this about?" demanded Miss Annette as she came forward. "Grace, is it possible that you know Charles?"

"Charles? Why, it's Will! I wrote you that we had quarreled. It's Will, and what is he doing here?"

The auto proceeded to the manor house at a fast clip. It had to. The girls were just dying to get somewhere where explanations could be made and the chauffeur was anxious to pack up his belongings and be off. Three or four times during the rapid trip the visitor reiterated that she was sorry, but a chauffeur driving at 40 miles an hour must keep his eyes on the road ahead and maintain an unyielding attitude.

It was after the girls had talked and "Oh-ed" for an hour that Charles was sent for. He found Miss Tempest to receive him and give him orders. He sulked for a little time and then obeyed. A trifle later on, Miss Annette remarked to her friend:

"I think you are the meanest girl I know of."

"But why?"

"Why, if you hadn't come poking along I'd have fallen in love with him myself."

Now the Divorce Ring.

The latest jewelry novelty in Germany is a special type of ring for divorced and widowed persons. The claim set forth for these curious innovations in rings is that they save the wearers, especially the feminine sex, from embarrassing or painful explanations, and delicately inform other interested persons of their circumstances.

The designs are but slightly different from the ordinary ring, and the difference is not so marked but that they can be displayed or concealed at will. The divorcee's ring is of gold with a broad strip of platinum or silver set in, so that the ring shows a white stripe, indicating that the marriage has been annulled and the ring divided. Still another ring for the divorcee has two opposing half moons, and looks very much like an ordinary signet ring. The ring for widows has a half covered full moon.

Warning.

Stella—Did your father pay your bills?

Bella—Yes; merely said he would veto them next time.—New York Sun.



BEST MODELS STAY

GIRLS MUST WAIT UNTIL OCTOBER FOR NEW STYLES.

Scarcely a Dress Now Being Made That Is Not Intended for Late Autumn Wear—Thin Stuffs Used.

It is pretty safe to assume that there will be no absolutely new fashions until October, so that the prettiest styles now offered for girls may be employed until then with perfect safety. In fact, there is scarcely a dress now being made that is not intended for quite late autumn use, all the fashionable leaning toward thin



stuffs and pale tones making this feasible.

"All of the best models now in use," said a leading dressmaker, "will be carried over for girls, with such changes of a slight order as the present trend seems to indicate. And without a doubt such changes will include the narrowing of skirts. Fundamentally, the cut of frocks is the same as in the spring with this single exception—the skirt is growing daily closer in effect, if not actually narrow-

PRETTY TEA CUP PIN-CUSHION

Charming Little Japanese China Ornaments That Specially Lend Themselves to Making of Pin Cushions.

Among those charming little Japanese china ornaments—tea cups, sugar basins, vases, etc., there are many that specially lend themselves to the making of pretty little pin-cushions, and they may be easily transformed into an article of this kind by merely filling them with cotton-wool and covering them in the upper part with velvet.

In our sketch may be seen a quaint little Japanese double-handled cup treated in this manner. The color of



the velvet used for the cushion should be carefully chosen to harmonize with the color of the china, and it may be fastened in its place just inside the edge of the cup with a little seccotine.

Apart from the ordinary usefulness of a little pin-cushion of this nature, these little Japanese cups and saucers always make dainty ornaments, and look wonderfully pretty upon a dressing table. Smart little bows of ribbon tied round the handles would go still further to make this article decorative, and the saucer forms a useful receptacle for hair-pins, buttons

er. Sometimes it is made by the cut, which is so done as to give a drawn-in look about the ankles. Again there will be very flat plaits stitched to a closely-fitting hip-yoke which comes far below the hips. Still again there are hip shirrings or bands put below the knees to keep the skirt breadths flat, these devices permitting more ease in walking than the narrow cuts allow. But so far I have avoided the use of any exaggerated style for misses, as the very narrow frocks are extremely odd looking, and anything that attracts attention is not the best taste for a young girl. At present there is a special demand for three models—the coat style for stout linens and serges, the tunic one for more elegant materials and some little gathered models that would be suitable for muslins, thin mercerized cottons, etc."

For the coat suit, which is so important a feature of the miss' wardrobe, there are beautiful double-width linens in the smart coarse weaves going at 50 cents a yard. Five yards will make a dress for a girl sixteen years old, the coat coming something below the hips and the skirt a plain gored model. The dress, then, if made at home, buttons and furnishings excepted, would cost only two dollars and a half. For the tunic dress, there is nothing prettier than voile or marquisette, and without a doubt such textiles will be worn in the house all winter long.

Our illustration shows the coat gown approved by fashion and good sense. The skirt adopts some of the growing scantness, but it is still wide enough for easy movement and good taste. The single-breasted coat fastens with three buttons, and has the plain back smartness demands, for the moment a coat has a middle seam at the back it cannot possibly have a new look.

For this dress linen, pongee or rajah silk would be excellent material for the present moment—deep blue linen, oyster white pongee or beige rajah, for the correct tone of either white or tan is a matter of importance. So when buying remember that a cream white is not quite so stylish as one which has a grayish tone and that any shade of tan is more effective if it is not too yellow. A gray linen would be immensely smart for the dress, this without any tinge of slate color, however, for the fashionable gray is rather on the tone of the summer sky at noonday—it is very pale, deliciously cool looking and very becoming.

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Mary Dean

A Toilet Novelty.

A small silver novelty that makes a useful gift for a traveler—especially in summer—is a flat, plain silver case to hold the books of powder paper.

The case is double, clasping like a card case, and is made with an inner rim, beneath which the powder book covers are slipped.

Marked with a monogram on one side and date on the other, such a case makes a useful engagement present; unmarked it is suitable for a prize.

and those little odds and ends that have such a habit of accumulating upon a dressing-table.

For sale in a bazaar, too, these pin-cushions should prove most attractive, and they are easily and quickly prepared and very inexpensive to make.

SIMPLICITY IS THE KEYNOTE

This Season's Linen and Cotton Dresses Are Cut on Simple Lines.

Linen and cotton dresses are this season cut on simple lines that never fail to please. Gingham, madras, percale and the various linen patterns depend largely upon their perfection of fit.

Many of the dresses are arranged with belts that are sufficient in themselves, but allow the addition of the wide leather belts so much in vogue.

Simplicity is the keynote of the summer frock. The individual touch can be given by applying the decoration in embroidery of an unpretentious sort, either to the collar and cuffs, on plain linen or to the embroidery that is used as trimming.

The decoration of the summer frock must not be overdone. Just a few masses of color, will suffice, and the more dainty and, of necessity, quickly done use stitches the better.

A belt of patent leather or soft suede is the usual thing, giving a tailored finish to the dress and solving the difficulties at the waist line.

And last of all, if you possibly can wear the collarless frock, take advantage of the cool comfort that is attractive, clean and that is so easily achieved by the home dressmaker.

Mending Kid Gloves.

When a tiny hole appears in a black or white kid glove, instead of sewing it cover it on both sides with a bit of court plaster and press the two pieces closely together until fast bound. The hole will not again show itself, and the method is easier and better looking than sewing on kid.

BEWARE OF THE GASOLINE

At All Times Extreme Watchfulness Is Necessary With This Necessary Fluid.

"Take warning!" is a motto that should be pasted in large letters on every bottle and can of gasoline that is kept in the house.

This cleansing fluid is as useful as it is dangerous under careless handling. Here are a few precautions which observed will reduce danger to a minimum:

Keep it outdoors when not in use, as in many cases fire insurance is lost if it can be proved that gasoline was on the premises.

Be careful how you clean gloves on the arm. Dreadful accidents have happened in this way.

Never keep the gasoline can near the coal oil can. They look too much alike.

A woman went to light a lamp and discovered that it flamed in a curious way; indeed, shot up almost to the ceiling. It was discovered later that the maid had filled the lamp with oil until one can was exhausted, then had taken the gasoline can, which looked exactly like it. A slightly smaller proportion of the oil and great would have been the tragedy.

Do not close a house for the summer with gasoline or coal oil in it, though you may think it is securely put away.



A hot iron and blotting paper will remove grease from wall paper.

Use strong coffee and a few drops of ammonia to clean black coats.

One tablespoonful of water or milk should be allowed for each egg in an omelet.

Rice will absorb three times its measure of water and a larger quantity of milk or stock.

Allow from four to six eggs to each quart of milk in making custard to be turned from the mold.

When making hot starch add a tablespoonful of sugar. This will retain the stiffness longer than usual.

The ordinary French dressing (three tablespoons oil, one and one-half tablespoons vinegar, one-quarter level teaspoon salt, one-eighth level teaspoon pepper) will moisten one pint of salad.

The creaking of a door can be stopped by rubbing the hinge with a little soap or lard. If the door sticks, soap rubbed on the place where it binds will allow it to shut easily.

Chamois gloves should be washed on the hands with mild soap and water. Then take off and rinse in water that is lukewarm and has a tablespoonful of olive oil well mixed before putting in the gloves. Dry in the shade.

For Young Housekeepers.

An acceptable engagement present for the girl who expects to go to housekeeping in a small apartment is a set of cook books in a small rack the size to stand in the pantry. Stand, books and all are not more than six inches square, yet contain a number of valuable recipes.

The little books are attractively bound in red or green leather, with gilt edges, and the titles lettered on the back. There is a book on cocktails, a book on odd dishes, on sandwiches and on the chafing dish.

Leftover Fruit.

When there is a dish of or a few berries left over from a meal, do not leave them sitting around waiting for some one to eat them up, but put them in a sauce pan with a little sugar and cook down. Then pour into a jelly glass and let cool. You will have a good jam made from fresh fruit, whereas before your berries would have been wasted. Both kinds of raspberries, dewberries and blackberries may be used this way at little labor and expense.

Potato Puffs.

To two cupfuls of mashed potatoes add three tablespoonfuls of cream, salt and pepper to taste, add the beaten yolks of two eggs and stir over the fire until hot and well mixed. Take from the fire, add the whites of the eggs whipped to a dry froth, drop in heaps in a greased baking pan and brown in a hot oven.

Cream of Pea Soup.

Blend one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, and add slowly two cups of cold milk. Have a can of peas pressed through a sieve and add enough water to make two cups, season well and add to the cream. Serve with a tablespoonful of whipped cream on each plate.

Lemon Souffle.

Put in a double boiler the juice and ind of two lemons, one tablespoon butter, and two tablespoons sugar, the yolks of four eggs. Stir till thick, then fold in lightly the stiffly beaten whites. Pour in a well-buttered souffle dish and bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven, sprinkle with sugar and serve.

Ice Help.

To keep a plate or bowl from slipping off of the ice in the ice chest first put one thickness of newspaper on the ice and any vessel can then be placed on it with perfect safety, as it will not slip.

GOOSE ROUTS A BEAU

YOUTH HIDES UNDER BED TO ESCAPE GIRL'S FATHER.

When He Is Ignominiously Put to Flight the Parent Relents, and Now the Couple Have Free Use of the Parlor.

Logansport, Ind.—Perry Hopke, who lives near Rockfield, five miles west of Logansport, will never again crawl under a bed to escape the irate father of his sweetheart.

Hopke's attentions were favored by the girl, but the father objected and threatened to kick Hopke out of the house should he ever call. One evening the father went to Delphi, intending to stay until midnight. The girl informed Hopke and he called at the house, but he stayed a little too long.

When papa's footsteps were heard on the porch the girl rushed the young man from the parlor into a side room and told Hopke to crawl under a bed.

The father entered, but at the same time a sharp, hissing sound came from under the bed. The next moment a wild yell was heard, and then a form shot out of the room, bumped into the father, who was standing in the doorway, and fled down the road. A goose that was "setting" had attacked the girl's beau and struck him so hard in the ear that blood flowed.

The sight of the fleeing youth and the fact that he had been put to flight by a goose so impressed the father that he has relented and now Perry Hopke will call at the girl's home and the two will have free use of the parlor.

LIVELY BATTLE WITH BEES

Pennsylvania Farmer Nearly Stung to Death by Infuriated Insects Which He Disturbed.

Willamport, Pa.—Harry A. Fague, a prominent Picture Rock farmer, drove through a swarm of honey bees with a mowing machine. As a result of his battle with the infuriated insects Fague was nearly stung to death. The bees had alighted in the hay field but a short time before Fague drove by with the womer.

The blades of the machine cut the swarm in half, and the aroused bees covered the team of colts and their driver. The horses made a leap forward and started across the field at breakneck speed. With one hand Fague attempted to control the team, and with the other he brushed the bees from his face and neck. He held the team in check until they reached the barn safely. Fague's hands and face were masses of bruises, and his arms were swollen to twice their normal size.

MEET AFTER MANY YEARS

Twins Taken by Separate Families at Mother's Death, Brothers Find Each Other.

Pittsburg.—Amos and Cyrus Lape, born together in Black Lick, Indiana county, thirty-nine years ago, are acquainted for the first time. On account of the mother's death at their birth the twins were separated and lived with different families, which lost track of each other.

The reunion of the brothers was brought about by a mistake. A stranger who found Amos at work in Export exclaimed, "Hello, Cy, what are you doing in Export?"

Amos demurred: "But I'm not 'Cy,' I am Amos Lape. I have heard I had a twin brother named Cyrus, but never saw him. Do you know him?"

"Well, rather," said the stranger, "he's a neighbor of mine at Dunbar. I'll lead you to him," and he did.

Fights Bull With Hairpin.

Fulton, Mo.—Mrs. Thomas Douglas, living south of here, was badly injured by a bull when the animal attacked her in a field. She had armed herself with a pitchfork, which the animal knocked from her grip. She was thrown down, butted and trampled upon. When the beast finally left her for dead she crawled to the house and telephoned to the family doctor. In the battle with the bull Mrs. Douglas took a hairpin from her hair and used it in an effort to gouge the animal's eyes.

Mosquitoes Feast on Babe.

New York.—Under a bush in Central Park, and surrounded by a cloud of mosquitoes, a patrolman found a 4-months-old baby boy. The child was crying lustily and waving its chubby hands to keep away the insects that were devouring it. At Bellevue hospital seventy severe insect bites were counted, and the attendants declared that the child's condition was serious as a result of the wholesale poisoning by the mosquitoes. The baby was dressed in new clothing and there were no identifying marks.

Farm Full of Freaks.

Tulsa, Okla.—A chicken with its heart on the outside of its body is one of the monstrosities owned by Billy Lumpkins, a local character, whose hobby is the raising and breeding of freak animals. His unique menagerie includes a five-legged hog, a one-legged chicken, a horned rooster, a talking sparrow and the fowl with its heart on the outside of its breast, his latest acquisition to the strange collection of nature's freaks.

The Cough of Consumption

Your doctor will tell you that fresh air and good food are the real cures for consumption. But often the cough is very hard. Hence, we suggest that you ask your doctor about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It controls the tickling, quiets the cough.



One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will cause an increased flow of bile, and produce a gentle laxative effect the day following. Formula on each box. Show it to your doctor. He will understand at a glance. Dose, one pill at bedtime.

NEW HOTEL LENOX
Centrally located one-half block off Market St.
Rates \$1 a day up. Steam heat and hot water in every room.
51 Powell St., between Eddy and Ellis Sts., San Francisco

The New Flavor Mapleine



A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 35c for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book.

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The Petaluma Home Industry Shoe for WORKMEN
An honest exchange for any man's good money. Ask your dealer for Petaluma Shoes.

NOLAN-EARL SHOE CO.
Manufacturers and Jobbers San Francisco

The Handy Box of Paradise Sodas



When emptied can be used for fifteen dozen egg case, or a hundred other uses around the house. All grocers.

STANDARD BISCUIT CO.
Sole Makers of Paradise Sodas
San Francisco

WHERE TO STOP AND SHOP
in San Francisco and Oakland

ASSAYERS AND GOLD BUYERS
Gold, rich ore, amalgam, old gold bought. Assaying 5c. Ret. 25c. Pioneer Assaying Co., 121 Fifth St., San Francisco. Ref. First National Bank, S. F.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS
DEWEY HOUSE, 4th & Howard Sts., San Francisco. All modern conveniences; 20 rooms; \$10 to \$15 day; \$2 to \$6 week. Free baths. Howard and 4th Sts., S. F.

REAL ESTATE
San Francisco and Bay Town property to exchange for land. Send description and price of your ranch to FIDELITY REALTY CO., 78 Market St., S. F.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

What Combination Is Doing for the Independent Merchant.
Shall we take restaurant keeping? The Standard Oil interests control one "chain" of restaurants and the American Tobacco interests control another.
Or printing? One house in New York issues and prints twenty periodicals, and the small independent publisher, is disappearing.
Milk? The Standard Oil interests own the Milk Trust.
Foundries or iron works? The Steel Trust looks after them.
Tobacco? The United Cigar Stores Company owns about six hundred retail stores and will own many more when the present chances of litigation are removed.
Machinery? Largely controlled by institutions like the American Shoe Manufacturing Trust, a particularly vicious form of these combinations.
Men's clothing? Passing into the "chain" system. One company owns thirty-seven clothing stores in the West.
Banks? Owned or controlled chiefly by the Standard Oil, Morgan or Beef Trust "chains."
Butcher shops? Under process of absorption through the absorbed grocery stores, or becoming practically the agencies for the Beef Trust.
The department stores constantly increase in number and in size.

What does that mean?
It means that the men that in a past generation would have been independent merchants are now the employees of these stores, and never can be anything else; employees on wages with time checks, fines, and their daily work dependent upon a manager's caprice. That is their prospect in life. It is hard (in some of its aspects), and we dislike to admit it, but it is the truth.
The gigantic department stores and mail order houses are built of the ruins of independent stores, just as the Christian churches of Rome were built of the fragments of the old temples, and each independent store destroyed is an independent merchant turned into a salaried employee.—Charles Edward Russell in Success Magazine.

Red, Weak, Watery Eyes.
Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c. at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Book. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

London's Odd Street Signs.
Lamb's house at Islington was close to a chandler's shop which bore the sign of the "Illuminated Dustpan." The name was not stranger than some others of old London, such as the Resurrection, the sign of Day, the printer, near St. Sepulcher's church; the Cow and Snuffers, mentioned in Colman's Review; the Cat and Bagpipes, once at the corner of Downing street; Tumble-Down-Dick, a sign-board in derision of Richard Cromwell, formerly in the borough; Purgatory, in Whitehall, according to Gifford's "Ben Jonson," and Heaven, a chophouse in the same neighborhood where Pepys records his dining in the year 1660.—London Chronicle.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
DEWEY, STRONG & CO.—Founded 1890; U. S. and foreign patents; inventors' guide, 100 mechanical movements free. 1305 Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Remembered His Manners.
Even the brightest boy in the class can be scared into stupidity by the wrong kind of teacher. Answers relate what one such replied to his examiner.
"O boy over in the corner!" cried the man behind the desk.
The boy over in the corner shot up like a bolt.
"Answer this," continued the examiner. "Do we eat the flesh of the whale?"
"Y-y-yes, sir," faltered the scholar.
"And what," pursued the examiner, "do we do with the bones?"
"P-please, sir," responded the boy, "we leave them on the s-s-sides of our plates."

Pointer from the Outside.
Rivers (editorial writer on the Thunderbolt)—Here's a circular letter I've just received from a physical instructor who wants me to give his system a trial. He says I'm not doing half the work I am capable of doing.
Brooks (who writes on space)—Well, it's a good deal better for you to receive a hint of that kind from an outsider than to have to take it from the managing editor.

Appetite Gone—Beware

It is a sure sign of some inward weakness when the appetite commences to lag and you have that "don't care" sort of feeling at meal-time. It is something that needs immediate attention, for neglect only brings on more trouble and often a long illness. Restore the appetite and keep it normal by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is for Poor Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Malaria.

AUTO BECOMING A FARM NECESSITY

Agriculturists Find the Motor Car to be a Time, and Money Saver.

San Francisco.—For the purpose of arriving at the true facts and obtaining exact information relative to the rumors which have been so persistently circulated by some bankers, that automobiles were purchased by the wholesale with money secured by mortgaging homes, President Benjamin Briscoe of the United States Motor Company wrote to 24,000 bankers in the United States and enclosed a blank form asking the bankers to furnish him with the number of people in their vicinity who had mortgaged homes or who had borrowed money to purchase automobiles.

President Briscoe also asked the bankers to supply him, to the best of their knowledge, with the percentage of motor cars used for business or useful purposes and whether or not in the bankers' opinion the sale of automobiles would increase in their respective territory.

Replies have been received to date from 4,830 bankers who state that there are 198,216 automobiles in their cities and towns. Of this number only 1,254 have been purchased by the placing of mortgages and only 7,475 have borrowed money without mortgage to purchase automobiles.

In the opinion of 3,229 bankers, the sale of automobiles will increase during 1911 over that of 1910, while 1,601 say the sales will not increase. The latter, however, are bankers in the small towns and remote sections of the country where the increase in population is small, which may account for their opinion in part.

With less than one per cent of automobiles bought on mortgages and less than 4 per cent purchased with borrowed money, recent claims of alarmists are conclusively proved to be practically without any foundation whatever. The thorough investigation by the United States Motor Company has unquestionably exploded the irresponsible statements of a group of men who have endeavored to make the public believe that the automobile capital represented an economic waste. As a matter of fact, figures show the automobile business to be built upon as sound a foundation as that of any other industry.

Many of the letters are filled with optimistic statements and there is probably no class of business men in the country who are in a better position to throw light on the future of the automobile industry, and in fact any business, than the bankers.

These letters reveal the exact conditions in all sections of the country and it is with considerable gratification that a big percentage of the letters speak in glowing terms of the various business purposes to which the automobile is applied.

It is surprising that so many so-called pleasure cars are used by physicians, contractors, real estate dealers, farmers, the bankers themselves and other business men. Reports show that hundreds of the bankers own cars and they do not hesitate to say that they consider them helpful not only in ways of recreation, but in business as well.

Many of the letters deal upon the usefulness of the automobile for farmers. The automobile has brought the farming sections closer to the cities and is making the boys contented with farm life. It is keeping many of the farmers' sons on the farm instead of leaving the farm for city life. The farmer can go to town with a load in a short time and get back and do a day's work. In the evening they use the car in taking their families to lectures, concerts or the theatre and get home in time for a good night's sleep. It is the belief of many of the bankers in the rural sections that the automobile makes agricultural life worth living.

"We have no sympathy with talk that has been given out in New York circles as to the extravagance of a large proportion of automobile purchasers as to their duty to save their

money, or at any rate, avoid the purchase of machines," says the president of one of the biggest banking houses in Chicago. "We believe if the same number of city and country folk had actually mortgaged their properties, as is alleged, and with the proceeds had bought securities which Wall Street has, that no suspicion of complaint would have been heard."

"It is, however, not at all a question of whether an investor buys an automobile or not, but simply a question of what becomes of the money after that; viz: whether it is put into enlarging an automobile plant or whether it is distributed to the stockholders, and by them invested in securities."

From Canton, Ill., comes the statement from an official of one of the largest banks, who says: "I have studied the matter over rather carefully and have concluded that the motor car is a coming necessity rather than a luxury. I realize the prejudices that exist against the purchase and use of them in general, and feel that it is only natural among some of the more conservative persons, but believe that they will be compelled to get over that feeling, as the motor car will within a few years entirely displace the horse-drawn vehicle for road travel."

"We have never yet known of a resident of Hood River or Hood River Valley placing a mortgage upon his farm to buy an automobile, although there are many who have mortgages upon their farms that do not own automobiles," is the statement from the president of a bank in Oregon.

From the thrifty state of Iowa, the following is received from the cashier of a large bank: "We think that the machines owned here are used 50 per cent of the time for business. As a matter of fact, it has been the means of bringing the country into very close touch with the town and our farmers are now buying machines quite largely. From the number of farmers who come personally to the writer and ask if he thinks they would be capable of running a car, he thinks that the year 1911 will double the sales of 1910. As far as Iowa is concerned the farmers are just waking up to the possibilities of the automobile, and if you have ever had any experience with this class of trade, you will note that when one farmer in a neighborhood gets a thing, it is only a matter of a short time before the whole bunch have it."

A predominating feature of the correspondence reveals the frankness and thoroughness with which the bankers made the investigation. Many of them personally talked with automobile dealers and garage men, present and prospective owners of automobiles and the compilation shows vividly that these hard headed business men believe the automobile industry is practically in its infancy and that the public is only awakening to the great possibilities of the motor car.

The investigation instigated by President Briscoe is the only thorough investigation ever made by a motor car concern and the result plainly shows how easy it is for a few men to make statements at random and founded only on sensational reports which are not backed by the real facts and conditions.

President Briscoe was determined to know the facts regardless of the cost, time and labor which was necessary because the United States Motor Company, being the most important producers of automobiles in the industry was more vitally interested than any other one concern.

President Briscoe makes the statement that it is the policy of the United States Motor Company to "cut the cloth to fit the garment," and by having centralized the productive capacity of its sixteen large factories a beneficial control can be maintained for good to the purchaser, general industry and the company alike, and that what his company wants is true facts upon which it will base its production and extensions.

More Information.
Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, what is a swastika?
Mr. Chugwater (momentarily at a loss)—Do you mean to say you don't know what a swastika is? A swastika is—why, blame it, Swastika is the name of the Eskimo that helped Cook discover the north pole!—Chicago Tribune.

EVERY WOMAN WILL BE INTERESTED.
There has recently been discovered an aromatic pleasant herb cure for woman's life, called Mother Gray's AUSTRIAN LEAF. It is the only certain regulator. Cures female Weakness and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. All Druggists or by mail 25 cents. Sample FREE. Address: The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Near Its Final Stage.
Mr. Dorkins—Maria, I think I can make this dining table last a while longer by replacing a few of the top boards with new ones.
Mrs. Dorkins—Well, go ahead and patch the top of the old thing up if you think you can, but I want you to understand that it's on its last legs.

Uncle Allen.
"A preacher who draws a big salary," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "sometimes gets a tempting offer to go somewhere and give a lecture, and he asks a college young man who is studying for the ministry to fill his pulpit for one Sunday. The college young man does it, and all he gets is thanks. Such things happen sometimes, and I suppose it's all right. I'm not blaming the preacher, understand. I'm only kicking because the young chap lets that sort of game be played on him, by Juckit!"

Instant Relief for All Eyes
that are irritated from dust, heat, sun or wind, PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

News to Her.
He—Concerning love, everything possible has been said and thought.
She (coolly)—But not to me.—Fledge Blaetter.

DOLPHINS.

The Species That Play Around the Shores of Brittany.
Dolphin hunting as a sport is old to the Malouins, the inhabitants of St. Malo. Several species of dolphins are to be met with near the shores of Brittany. The largest is known to science as Delphinus delphis and differs from other varieties by its long jaws, very like the beak of a big bird, and armed with about sixty teeth as hard and sharp as steel. Its length may reach nine feet, and it weighs from 300 to 400 pounds. A swift swimmer, it preys on the schools of herrings, following them right up to the Scottish waters. In spite of its greed it is noted for its mild temper and frequently amuses itself by playing around ships in the open sea. Then there is the Delphinus tursio, or souffleur. This is smaller and its beak is shorter, though armed with strong, powerful teeth that enable it to attack a big fish, pinning it down to the rocks with such force that its nose is often deeply marked with numerous cuts. This dolphin bates the very sight of a ship and never comes close to one. Finally there is the porpoise, or maroulin, the smallest species of the genus. Much sport may be obtained by hunting these various dolphins.—Wide World Magazine.

RAILROADS WANT YOUNG MEN
as Telegraph Operators and Station Agents. Every graduate of our full course of Telegraphy and Railroad engineering in a good position.
Write for particulars to
POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY,
306 Twelfth St., Oakland, Cal.

Feeding to the Finish.
Justice Monkey ate all the cheese that he was called upon to divide equally between two joint owners, because at one time he bit a little too much from what was in one scalepan and the next time a little too much from what was in the other. Something similar was the predicament in which a guest at the table of C. H. McCormick, the inventor of the reaper, found himself. The story is told in the recently published book, "Cyrus Hall McCormick."
A very dignified and self-centered military officer was taking supper with the McCormick family. The first course, as usual, was corn meal mush and milk. It was served in Scotch fashion, with the hot mush in one bowl and the cold milk in another. The practice was so to co-ordinate the eating of them that both were finished at the same time.
The officer planned his spoonfuls badly, and was soon out of milk.
"Have some more milk to finish your mush, colonel," said McCormick. Several minutes later the colonel's mush bowl was empty, at which McCormick said, "Have some more mush to finish your milk." And so it went, with milk for the mush and mush for the milk until the unfortunate colonel was hopelessly incapacitated for the four or five courses that came afterward.

PLUMBING MATERIAL
Direct to You at Cut Prices.
Cement Tray \$5; Galv. Tray \$2; Boiler \$4.50; Toilet \$7; Basin \$5; Sink \$3; Bath \$10.
Pipe Cut and Threaded. Prices Quoted.
CUT PRICE PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
320 to 328 McAllister St., near Larkin, S. F.

A Curious Custom.
In observance of a custom, which is said to have originated over 500 years ago, 21 aged widows of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, attended the church the other forenoon to receive sixpence each, which they had to pick off a gravestone. The custom is the survival of a bequest left by a lady for the provision of doles for widows over 60 years of age, on condition that prayers were offered for her soul every Good Friday. The tombstone from which the money is picked is supposed to be that of the benefactress, but it is so crumbled with age that it is impossible to say whose it is. This uncertainty, however, does not interfere with the usefulness of the coins to any considerable extent.

Fashions may change, times grow better or worse, friends come or go, but Old Gilt Edge Whiskey remains the favorite.

At the Art Exhibit.
Mrs. Highmuss—Isn't this a lovely one! What a delicate touch that artist has! Don't you think so?
Mr. Highmuss—I don't know. I never met him.

JUST THE WORK FOR A WOMAN.
Viavi representatives make from \$500 a year up selling the Viavi Remedies. Most successful system of treatment known. We will give you instruction and training. Write us for particulars. The Viavi Co., Inc., 636-662 Pine St., San Francisco.

Changed Conditions.
First Guest—This place is healthy, isn't it?
Second Guest—It has been up to the time that a noted specialist from New York got into the habit of spending his summers here. Now we have an operation every week or so.—Life.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

By Being Fired.
"Ruggles, how did you catch that cold?"
"Well, I'll tell you, Ramage. I lost my job the other day. It was the first time such a thing has ever happened to me, and I got kind of reckless, you know, and exposed myself, and—"
"I see. You caught it on the first bounce."

Got to Have 'Em to Pull.
"Don't you suppose, senator, that eventually all kinds of machinery will be run by a wireless system?"
"No, my boy; we never could run a political machine without wires."

MUNYON'S WITCH SOAP

Makes the skin soft as velvet. Improves any complexion. Best shampoo made. Cures most skin eruptions.
Munyon's Hair Invigorator cures dandruff. Stops hair from falling. Makes hair grow. If you have Dyspepsia, or any liver trouble, use Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills. They cure Biliousness, Constipation and drive all impurities from the blood.

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Painless Dentists
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Bet. Third and Fourth
Special prices for reliable dentistry. Full set 22 Kt. Gold Crowns, \$5
ALL WORK PAINLESS

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"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man."
George Kryder, Napoleon, O.
CUT THIS OUT, mail it with your address to the Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill., and receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon FREE.

TRY MURINE When Your Eyes Need Care

EYE REMEDY You Will Like It

Liquor Form, 25c, 50c. Salve Tubes, 25c, \$1.00.

W. L. DOUGLAS
HAND-SEWED SHOES
MEN'S \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00
WOMEN'S \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
BOYS' \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00
THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS
They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom—value guaranteed.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalogue.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Howard E. Burton, Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver, Zinc, \$2.00; Copper, \$1.00. Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

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Probably Mother would like a baby or a boy or girl for company. Many children are homeless. Let us send one to your home. Full legal control. No interference. Strictly legitimate business.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RECORD.

The subscription price of the Record is only \$1.50—the CHEAPEST yet at the same time the BEST PAPER IN SAN MATEO COUNTY, and you, reader, are specially requested to add your name to the list. If it is not convenient to remit at once, just send in your order anyway and you will receive the paper regularly and soon be convinced of the truthfulness of its claim to superiority. This is not a specially prepared issue—and is therefore a fair sample of the regular issues.

The Record is only sixteen months old, but has already thoroughly established itself with a business that is really marvelous. The present quarters in the Knowles building, Hillcrest, are entirely too small, and the purchase of a beautiful lot, corner Mission road and Theta avenue, has just been effected, upon which will be erected an attractive and commodious building, and many new facilities will be added for a more perfect production of work.

ELLIS C. JOHNSON

For
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Republican Nominee

AMBROSE McSWEENEY

FOR
COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR

Republican and Socialist Nominee

FRANKLIN SWART

For
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Democratic Nominee

WAGING WARFARE AGAINST DESTRUCTIVE ORCHARD PESTS

Horticultural Commissioner Seulberger
at Work in Alameda County.

Livermore.—Horticultural Commissioner J. F. Seulberger, accompanied by Horticultural Inspectors Ehrich and Peterson, has just finished a tour of all the orchards and vineyards in the Livermore valley, in the initial campaign waged in this district by the county officials against the pests that have caused thousands of dollars damage yearly to the Livermore growers. Systematic war is to be waged against the codling moth, the woolly aphid, the canker worm and the root borer, in addition to many other minor pests.

The trip has been productive of great good and scores of fruit growers are now actively at work taking the proper steps to rid their trees of fungi and insects. In addition to helping the growers, Commissioner Seulberger and his assistants gained an intimate and firsthand knowledge of the conditions that exist in the orchards of this part of the county, and will know in the future what districts will need the greatest attention.

The horticultural experts found that a great ignorance prevailed among the fruit growers as to the proper method of ridding the orchard of pests. Every fruit district in the entire county is to be visited by Seulberger, who will distribute everywhere a special pamphlet prepared by his office, describing the troubles that are encountered by orchardists and setting forth the most practical remedies and control.

Miss Florence M. Pardee Killed.

San Rafael.—Miss Florence M. Pardee, daughter of former Governor George C. Pardee, was killed Sunday morning in an automobile accident near Corte Madera when the machine containing Miss Pardee and four companions turned turtle over a 10-foot embankment while on the way from Tiburon to Larkspur. The other members of the party escaped serious injuries.

Corporations Own Island Wealth.

Honolulu.—The total assessed value of property in Hawaii, according to the compilation of the territorial treasurer for the year just passed is \$150,312,000 in round numbers, of which the corporations own \$110,328,867. On this taxes to the amount of \$2,736,650 were paid, a gain of more than \$50,000 over the preceding year.

Will Return in November.

Washington.—Secretary of War Dickinson, who has been making a tour of inspection in the Philippines, will return to Washington about the first week in November.

La Follette Gets Big Vote.

Milwaukee.—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette carried Wisconsin at the primary election by an overwhelming majority over Samuel A. Cook of Neenah.

FARMERS' COMMITTEE WATCH BUILDING OF NEW HIGHWAYS

San Joaquin Ranchers Insist on Good
Work in New County System.

Stockton.—The announcement that State Engineer Nat Ellery will come here and inspect the construction of the roads being built under the supervision of the Highway Commission has caused much interest in the work of the Farmers' Good Roads Committee. This committee was recently organized for the purpose of seeing that the contractors lived up to all the specifications of the various contracts.

This does not signify that the commission or the engineers have been lax in their duties, but the committee, which is composed of residents of the various districts in which the work is being done, have different ideas in interpreting the specifications. They claim that the contractors are not making the roads in the proper manner and are urging changes, which are greatly complicating matters.

Engineer Ellery has notified the farmers that after he has made an examination of the roads he will meet them in a mass meeting, where it is hoped to smooth over the differences now existing between the farmers and those in charge of the construction of the roads.

The committee was organized to act during the entire time the roads are being improved and each of the committeemen hears complaints from his district, and then lays them before the committee.

Chico Boy Aviator.

Chico.—Thaddeus Kerns, aged 17, who has been working on the model of an aeroplane here for a number of months, is now a full-fledged aviator. He made successful flights with his new machine at the speedway Sunday afternoon. The machine is of his own manufacture, except the engine, which was purchased in the East. As soon as the boy gets more accustomed to flights he proposes to try for some records for height.

Embezzled 25 Cents.

San Francisco.—The smallest amount in any complaint for embezzlement issued in the police courts was contained in a complaint sworn to before Police Judge Weller by F. F. Minaker of the Welsbach Company, 315 McAllister street, against John B. Riewerts, 19 years of age, who was arrested and released on bail. The amount is 25 cents alleged to have been embezzled on September 6th.

Will Not Be Called Queen Mother.

London.—The designation of Queen Mother, conferred on Queen Alexandra in some documents and also in the Church of England prayer book immediately after King Edward's death, is already obsolete. Her majesty expressed a desire to be styled Queen Alexandra, which in the future will be used on all occasions.

Season's Salmon Pack.

Seattle.—The total pack of sockeye salmon in British Columbia this season aggregated 543,525 cases, according to final figures that have just been announced. Last season, which was a "fat" year, the pack aggregated 967,920 cases; 1908, 542,698 cases; 1907, 547,459 cases; 1906, 629,460 cases.

Says Harvester Company is Trust.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Special Commissioner Theodore Brace filed his report in the oyster suit against the International Harvester Company of America. He found that the company is a trust, in violation of the anti-trust laws of Missouri, and that its charter should be forfeited.

LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZES CHARTER AMENDMENT

What it Costs to Raise Funds for Great
Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Sacramento.—The State Legislature has done a great thing for the people of California. It has paved the way for the addition of \$10,000,000 to the fund which San Francisco is raising for the World's Fair she proposes to hold in 1915 in honor of the completion of the Panama canal.

The purpose for which an extraordinary session of the Legislature was called by Governor Gillett was accomplished when two constitutional amendments, one providing for a State tax levy of \$1,250,000 annually for a term of four years, the other permitting San Francisco to amend her charter so as to call a municipal bond issue of \$5,000,000, were adopted by both Houses.

It remains now for the electors at large to set their seal of approval upon both these measures at the polls on November 8. That not only Governor Gillett and the directors of this gigantic World's Fair enterprise, but also, the members of the State Legislature themselves anticipate this happy result of a submission of the two constitutional amendments to the people may be gathered from the overwhelming vote by which they went rattling through Senate and Assembly.

The measure calling for a State tax levy provides for an ad valorem tax upon all property of the State, of whatever kind or character, that was subject to taxation on July 1st of this year. The money so collected is to be turned into a special fund created in the State Treasury and is to be disbursed, as occasion requires, by a State Commission consisting of the Governor and four others to be appointed by him. The State Legislature is to prescribe the times, manner, terms and conditions upon which the fund shall be drawn out by the commission, when reports shall be presented and what shall be done with any surplus that may remain in the fund. The commission is empowered to make such contracts with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company as will enable the State to share equally with other contributors to the enterprise in any returns therefrom.

Prominent lawyers have passed upon all constitutional and legal points involved in both these measures, so that there is positively no fear that the courts, if called upon to investigate, will find any fault with them.

Sacramento.—The special session of the Legislature will cost the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, which has promised to bear it, just \$12,047.50, according to figures prepared by State Controller Nye, or within a few dollars of the estimated cost. The mileage of the members was about equalled by the salaries of the officers and members. The printing of the proceedings will come to \$1500. Of the total sum \$10 was returned, Senator Nelson of San Francisco refusing to accept pay for the day he was absent.

ARTIST EARLE FINDS FIRST WIFE IS HIS REAL AFFINITY

Painter Says He Made a Mistake in
Seeking Change of Soul Mates.

New York.—No more affinities for Earle, the eccentric artist. He says he has cut them out. Declaring he had made a mistake in seeking happiness in a kaleidoscopic change of soul mates he has gone to Europe to ask his first wife to take him back. This was learned from Alexander Harvey, the associate editor of "Current Literature," and a close friend of Earle.

Earle left under an assumed name for Paris to meet Emily Fischbacher, who he sent away so that he and Miss Julia Kuttner of this city might live together at his luxurious home in Monroe, New York. He will ask his former wife to take their young child and rejoin him in domestic life.

Mr. Harvey said: "Earle was influenced by literary radicals that are a swaying force in letters today. He read George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, as well as other brilliantly eccentric authors, and these moved within him that artistic temperament which had previously been fed on Shelley."

Whipping Post for Texas Convicts.

Austin.—The fourth special session of the Texas Legislature during the term of Governor Campbell adjourned after the signing by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of the law making radical changes in the conduct of the State penitentiary. Whipping in the case of convicts in what is known as the third or incorrigible class was restored.

Republicans Control New Mexico.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Complete returns received by the Republican Central Committee here give the Republicans 68 and the Democrats 32 delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The peculiarity of a crank is that he always thinks it's his turn.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

COLMA-VISTA GRANDE AERIE, No. 1040
F. O. E.
meets every Thursday evening in Colma Hall at 8:30 p. m.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, Worthy President.
ANTONE STURLA, Secretary.
Visiting brothers welcome.



OLIVE GROVE,
No. 116, U. A.
O. D. Meets
every Friday
night in Colma
Hall, Colma,
Cal., at 8:30.

JOSEPH CAVALLI,
Noble Arch.
WM. SPELLMAN,
Secretary.

Visiting brothers welcome.

THE CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC.

Colma—Mass, 9:30 a. m.
Ocean View—7:30, and 11:00.
South San Francisco—8:30.
Vista Grande M. E. Church—Rev. David Ralston, Pastor; Rev. J. E. Pescott, Asst.—Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Prayer Meeting, Thursdays; Junior League, Saturdays, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. Meeth, Supt.; Epworth League, Sundays, 6:30 p. m.; Miss Ada Turner, Pres.; Ladies' Aid, alternate Tuesdays, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. Redding, Pres.
Grace Presbyterian Church—Rev. Olney Kinkade Walker, pastor (Res. 211 Crocker Bldg.). Preaching 8 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Postoffice open daily from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order window opened from 7 A. M. to 5:45 P. M.
Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mail.

Mails are dispatched from office 15 minutes before train time.

Out-going mail leaves as follows:
7:08 A. M.
1:10 P. M.
6:49 P. M.
Mails arriving at this office are due as follows:
6:05 A. M.
11:56 A. M.
5:55 P. M.

G. W. TAYLOR
Postmaster

VISTA GRANDE POSTOFFICE

Open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays and holidays 8 A. M. to 12 M. Outgoing mails close 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Mail arrives at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.
E. C. JOHNSON, Postmaster.

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